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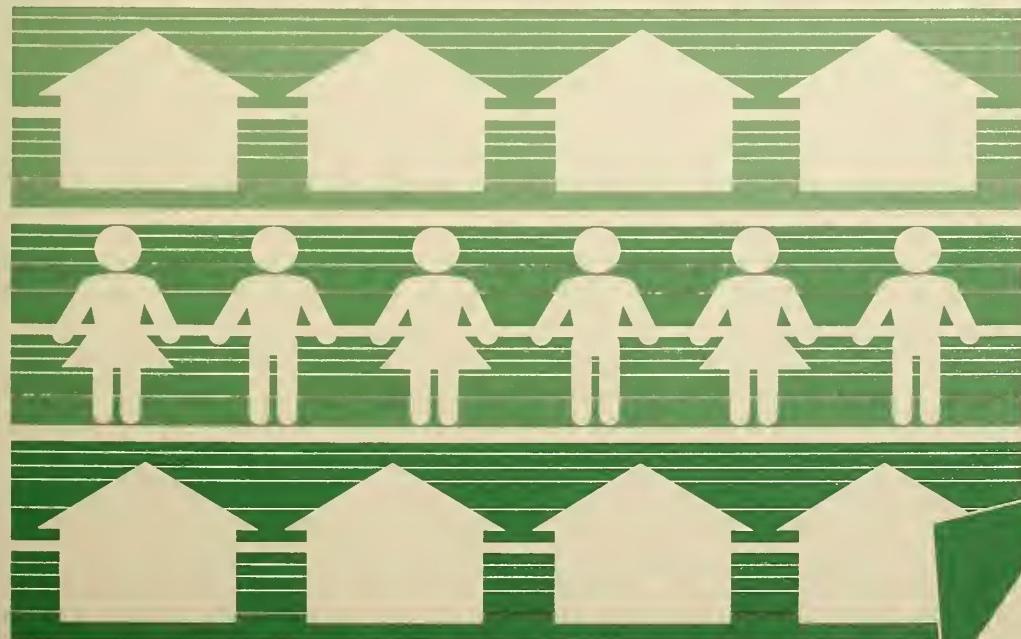
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1990 Census of Population and Housing Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas Charlottesville, VA MSA

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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
**Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas**

Charlottesville, VA MSA

Issued April 1993



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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Diversity	18	20	22	24	28	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8,16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year household moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Heading	Table number and title Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980 The following table presents data on labor force characteristics for the United States, by race and Hispanic origin.					Headnote			
Stubhead	The State, County, and City					Spanner			
Stub	State, County, and City					Boxhead			
Sidehead	State or region	City	County	State	Region	Area	State	City	Area
Page number and State name	28 ALASKA								
	SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS					Report title			

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.

- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

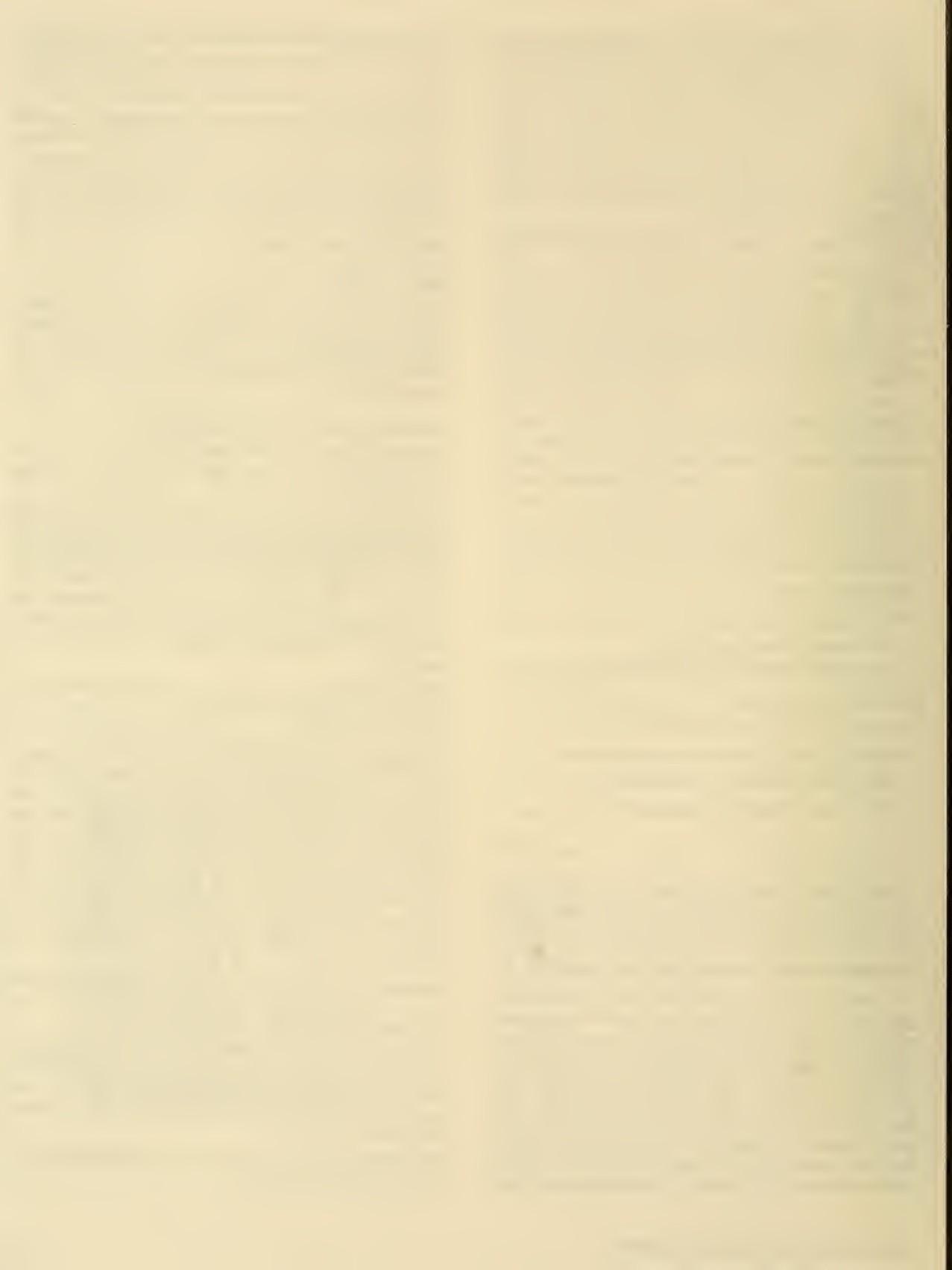


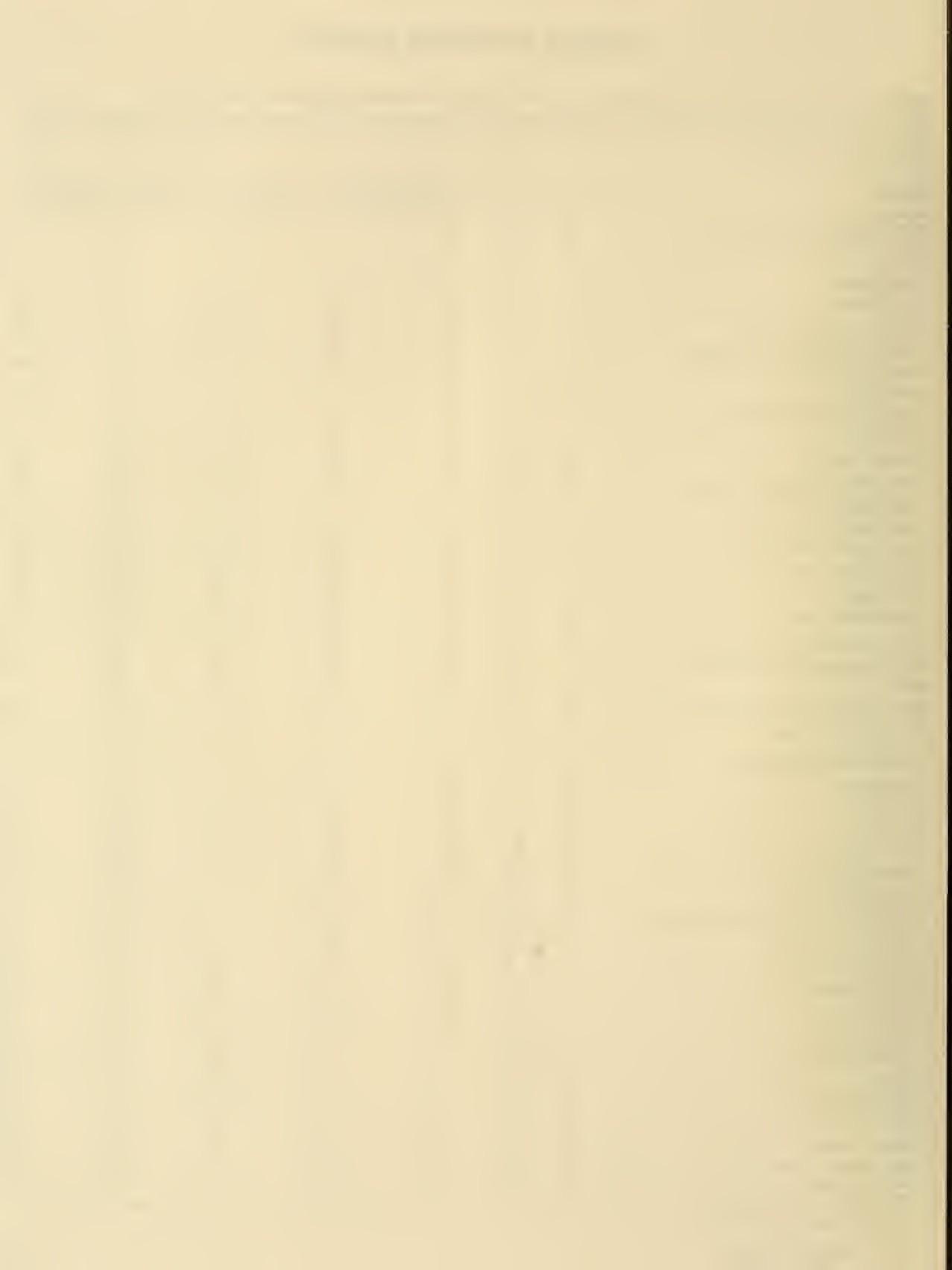
TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*. State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

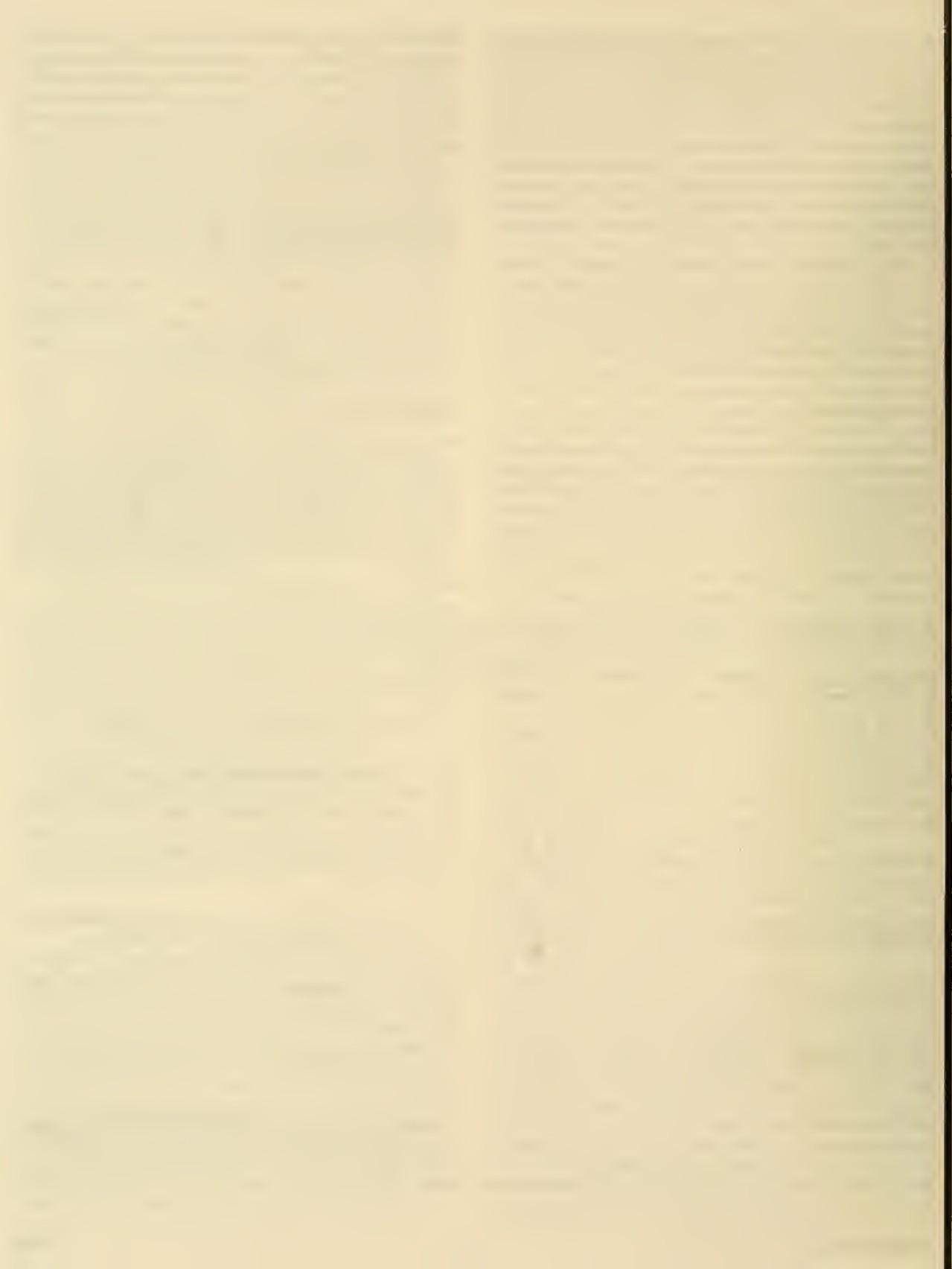
For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, and there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, but there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned			106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	87	Billings, MT MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA		
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
39	Oregon	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
40	Pennsylvania	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota			124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
48	Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
49	Washington	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
52	Wyoming	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
54	Not Assigned	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
132A	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA: Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA: Milwaukee, WI PMSA
		182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA: Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Detroit, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B		185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA			251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA		
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	223	Mayaguez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:		
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
				265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA: 266A Portland, OR PMSA 266B Vancouver, WA PMSA	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
		293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA: 269A Fall River, MA-RI PMSA 269B Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, Ri-MA PMSA 269C Providence, RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
		294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
				323	Tucson, AZ MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA: Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
		302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation.]

1990 tract	1980 tract
------------	------------

ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA

106.98 -----	106
108 -----	108 (pt.)
109.98 -----	109 (pt.)
113.98 -----	113 (pt.)
115.98 -----	109 (pt.)
116.97 -----	108 (pt.)
116.98 -----	108 (pt.)
117.98 -----	113 (pt.)
118.98 -----	113 (pt.)

FLUVANNA COUNTY, VA¹

GREENE COUNTY, VA¹

CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY, VA

2.98 -----	2.02
4.97 -----	4.01 (pt.)
4.98 -----	4.02
5.01 -----	5.01
5.02 -----	5.02 (pt.)
5.02 -----	5.02 (pt.)
6 -----	6 (pt.)
7.98 -----	7 (pt.)
8 -----	8 (pt.)
10.98 -----	6 (pt.)
11.97 -----	8 (pt.)
11.98 -----	8 (pt.)
12.96 -----	5.02 (pt.)
12.97 -----	5.02 (pt.)
12.98 -----	4.01 (pt.)
116.97 -----	7 (pt.)

¹No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area.

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

(Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation.)

1980 tract	1990 tract
ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VA	
106 -----	106.98
108 -----	108
	116.97
	116.98
109 -----	109.98
	115.98
113 -----	113.98
	117.98
	118.98
FLUVIANNA COUNTY, VA¹	
GREENE COUNTY, VA¹	
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY, VA	
2.02 -----	2.98
4.01 -----	4.97
	12.98
4.02 -----	4.98
5.01 -----	5.01 (pt.)
5.02 -----	5.01 (pt.)
	5.02
	12.96
	12.97
6 -----	6
	10.98
7 -----	7.98
	116.97
8 -----	8
	11.97
	11.98

¹No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area

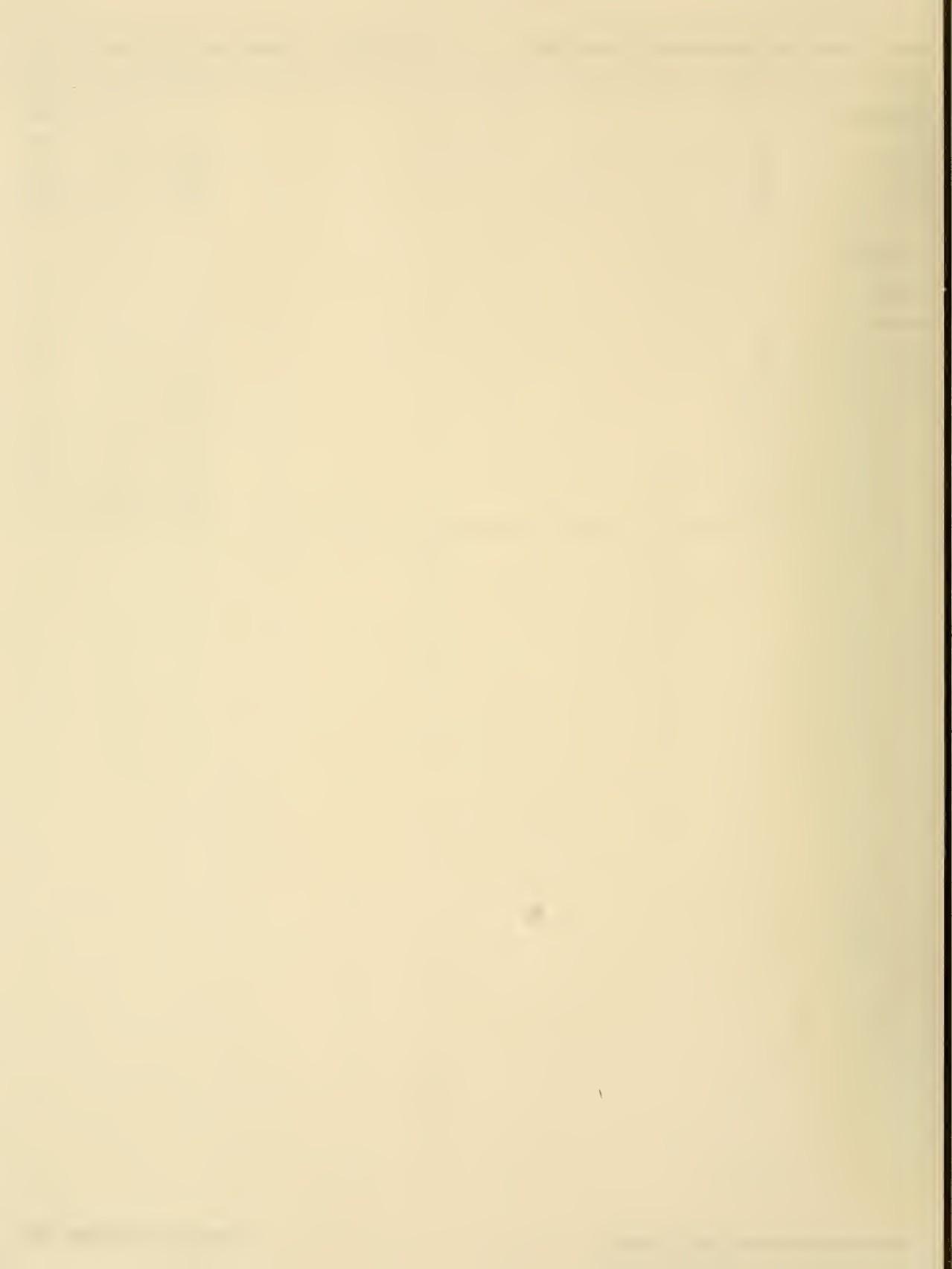


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albermarle County	Eluvanna County	Greene County	Charlottesville city		Albermarle County			
					Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers.....	3 048.6	1 871.9	744.4	405.6	26.6	26.6	364.0	128.7	24.1	288.5
Square miles.....	1 177.1	722.8	287.4	156.6	10.3	10.3	140.6	49.7	9.3	111.4
AGE										
All persons.....	131 107	68 040	12 429	10 297	40 341	40 341	4 078	6 003	3 326	4 958
Under 5 years.....	8 928	4 655	949	881	2 443	2 443	269	451	313	336
5 to 9 years.....	8 243	4 508	871	776	2 088	2 088	309	509	284	318
10 to 14 years.....	7 311	3 915	868	748	1 780	1 780	278	447	228	318
15 to 19 years.....	10 209	6 247	746	631	2 585	2 585	237	348	194	257
20 to 24 years.....	15 576	6 361	772	631	7 812	7 812	223	204	182	230
25 to 34 years.....	24 577	12 486	2 151	1 969	7 971	7 971	654	979	677	889
35 to 44 years.....	19 652	11 073	1 882	1 752	4 945	4 945	775	1 364	647	915
45 to 54 years.....	12 380	6 908	1 332	1 113	3 027	3 027	468	722	391	604
55 to 64 years.....	10 140	5 289	1 240	824	2 787	2 787	415	488	219	502
65 to 74 years.....	8 254	3 990	1 036	617	2 611	2 611	285	352	122	352
75 to 84 years.....	4 487	2 013	468	287	1 719	1 719	136	112	49	196
85 years and over.....	1 350	595	114	68	573	573	29	27	20	41
3 and 4 years.....	3 516	1 865	361	364	926	926	116	183	133	132
16 years and over.....	105 292	54 221	9 595	7 752	33 724	33 724	3 168	4 516	2 459	3 925
18 years and over.....	102 652	52 664	9 292	7 509	33 088	33 088	3 065	4 355	2 369	3 817
21 years and over.....	92 535	47 121	8 858	7 155	29 401	29 401	2 936	4 196	2 283	3 688
60 years and over.....	19 151	9 162	2 285	1 347	6 337	6 337	549	724	277	845
62 years and over.....	17 059	8 044	2 026	1 228	5 761	5 761	556	638	242	729
Median.....	31.0	31.6	34.3	32.5	28.8	28.8	35.8	35.4	32.1	36.3
Female.....	67 725	34 831	6 302	5 186	21 406	21 406	2 045	3 058	1 701	2 518
Under 5 years.....	4 398	2 272	465	426	1 235	1 235	132	222	152	163
5 to 9 years.....	4 045	2 243	418	370	1 014	1 014	152	256	149	154
10 to 14 years.....	3 521	1 880	415	336	890	890	124	217	112	146
15 to 19 years.....	5 006	2 999	377	294	1 336	1 336	100	172	87	121
20 to 24 years.....	7 798	3 121	382	326	3 969	3 969	111	92	102	112
25 to 34 years.....	12 668	6 534	1 118	1 023	3 993	3 993	350	548	354	484
35 to 44 years.....	10 090	5 735	925	903	2 527	2 527	383	702	330	467
45 to 54 years.....	6 494	3 582	678	544	1 690	1 690	224	355	201	306
55 to 64 years.....	5 393	2 756	646	439	1 552	1 552	222	249	111	257
65 to 74 years.....	4 536	2 113	536	311	1 576	1 576	143	167	64	166
75 to 84 years.....	2 782	1 177	263	166	1 176	1 176	84	59	25	111
85 years and over.....	994	419	79	48	448	448	20	19	14	31
3 and 4 years.....	1 721	887	178	191	465	465	50	88	63	59
16 years and over.....	55 103	28 053	4 933	3 988	18 129	18 129	1 614	2 322	1 269	2 023
18 years and over.....	53 819	27 371	4 767	3 873	17 808	17 808	1 573	2 239	1 228	1 975
21 years and over.....	48 843	24 702	4 552	3 707	15 882	15 882	1 517	2 171	1 189	1 917
60 years and over.....	10 971	5 022	1 205	741	4 003	4 003	346	371	141	435
62 years and over.....	9 859	4 433	1 073	661	3 692	3 692	300	322	127	375
Median.....	32.0	32.5	34.8	33.2	30.0	30.0	36.2	35.3	32.2	36.7
Male.....	63 382	33 209	6 127	5 111	18 935	18 935	2 033	2 945	1 625	2 440
Median age.....	30.0	30.7	33.8	31.7	27.5	27.5	35.4	35.5	32.0	35.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons.....	131 107	68 040	12 429	10 297	40 341	40 341	4 078	6 003	3 326	4 958
In households.....	122 450	61 804	12 338	10 291	38 017	38 017	3 876	6 003	3 326	4 852
Householder.....	48 709	24 433	4 518	3 749	16 009	16 009	1 431	2 147	1 215	1 840
Family householder.....	31 766	17 031	3 558	2 949	8 228	8 228	1 096	1 771	954	1 396
Nonfamily householder.....	16 943	7 402	960	800	7 781	7 781	335	376	261	444
Living alone.....	12 001	5 608	835	656	4 902	4 902	272	296	219	359
Spouse.....	25 471	14 321	2 956	2 451	5 743	5 743	962	1 616	833	1 207
Child.....	33 166	17 777	3 758	3 251	8 380	8 380	1 165	1 928	1 108	1 361
Other relatives.....	5 146	2 184	758	515	1 689	1 689	179	145	80	262
Nonrelatives.....	9 958	3 089	348	325	6 196	6 196	139	167	90	188
Institutionalized persons.....	2 206	1 421	91	3	691	691	144	—	—	106
Other persons in group quarters.....	6 451	4 815	—	3	1 633	1 633	58	—	—	—
Persons per household.....	2.51	2.53	2.73	2.74	2.37	2.37	2.71	2.80	2.74	2.64
Persons per family.....	3.01	3.01	3.11	3.11	2.92	2.92	3.10	3.08	3.12	3.02
Persons 65 years and over.....	14 091	6 598	6 118	972	4 903	4 903	450	491	191	589
In households.....	13 037	6 065	6 118	972	4 382	4 382	443	491	191	563
Householder.....	8 723	3 973	1 053	621	3 076	3 076	292	301	120	356
Nonfamily householder.....	3 727	1 518	383	219	1 607	1 607	96	70	36	121
Living alone.....	3 490	1 429	372	208	1 481	1 481	88	64	35	114
Spouse.....	3 037	1 510	406	227	894	894	110	139	47	136
Other relatives.....	1 031	491	126	108	306	306	32	47	21	60
Nonrelatives.....	246	91	33	16	106	106	9	4	3	11
Institutionalized persons.....	1 045	528	—	—	517	517	5	—	—	26
Other persons in group quarters.....	9	5	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families.....	31 766	17 031	3 558	2 949	8 228	8 228	1 096	1 771	954	1 396
With own children under 18 years.....	14 550	8 015	1 505	1 472	3 558	3 558	487	907	526	575
Number of own children under 18 years.....	25 537	14 045	2 696	2 508	6 288	6 288	882	1 602	924	1 013
Married-couple families.....	25 471	14 321	2 956	2 451	5 743	5 743	962	1 616	833	1 201
With own children under 18 years.....	11 279	6 590	1 242	1 200	2 247	2 247	434	818	454	496
Number of own children under 18 years.....	20 169	11 880	2 238	2 066	3 985	3 985	796	1 465	818	891
Female householder, husband present.....	4 976	2 093	455	370	2 058	2 058	97	113	92	140
With own children under 18 years.....	2 703	1 150	206	207	1 140	1 140	40	67	58	59
Number of own children under 18 years.....	4 519	1 752	368	340	2 059	2 059	65	99	87	90
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over.....	50 864	26 526	4 737	3 838	15 763	15 763	1 585	2 233	1 213	1 931
Never married.....	19 008	9 101	1 157	894	7 856	7 856	430	442	268	447
Now married, except separated.....	26 895	15 051	3 084	2 529	6 231	6 231	1 011	1 648	853	1 259
Separated.....	942	436	98	97	309	309	25	27	13	40
Widowed.....	1 116	550	122	84	360	360	30	35	17	46
Divorced.....	2 903	1 388	276	232	1 007	1 007	89	81	62	139
Females 15 years and over.....	55 761	28 436	5 004	4 054	18 267	18 267	1 637	2 363	1 288	2 055
Never married.....	17 606	8 238	962	697	7 709	7 709	353	414	241	415
Now married, except separated.....	26 735	14 993	3 064	2 542	6 136	6 136	999	1 658	846	1 258
Separated.....	1 302	568	117	115	502	502	30	29	28	49
Widowed.....	5 505	2 407	542	380	2 176	2 176	153	130	73	180
Divorced.....	4 613	2 230	319	320	1 744	1 744	102	132	100	153

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.									
	Tract 105	Tract 106.98	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	25.5	12.0	3.1	13.9	4.6	76.1	42.3	319.1	271.0	299.0
Square miles	9.8	4.6	1.2	5.4	1.8	29.4	16.3	123.2	104.6	115.5
AGE										
All persons	1 708	5 003	5 538	4 845	8 171	5 386	3 303	4 997	6 801	3 815
Under 5 years	144	355	441	322	308	370	187	361	502	296
5 to 9 years	137	373	326	279	157	436	204	391	492	292
10 to 14 years	104	307	274	258	59	402	214	299	455	271
15 to 19 years	86	252	271	241	2 899	315	192	322	384	235
20 to 24 years	88	339	519	502	2 602	223	156	271	563	191
25 to 34 years	274	982	1 440	1 122	1 317	527	487	824	1 668	641
35 to 44 years	320	868	890	759	319	1 082	527	949	1 113	538
45 to 54 years	222	523	427	544	141	773	395	605	664	424
55 to 64 years	158	454	333	383	138	550	344	442	485	374
65 to 74 years	124	357	299	261	140	444	331	327	308	287
75 to 84 years	39	157	191	156	77	214	200	161	128	195
85 years and over	12	36	127	18	14	50	66	45	39	71
3 and 4 years	59	156	154	119	72	164	79	171	204	123
16 years and over	1 305	3 902	4 451	3 932	7 635	4 105	2 662	3 867	5 974	2 914
18 years and over	1 269	3 814	4 345	3 830	7 594	3 944	2 581	3 728	5 128	2 819
21 years and over	1 225	3 660	4 158	3 672	3 835	3 818	2 474	3 563	4 870	2 687
60 years and over	246	776	782	646	296	980	768	742	689	736
62 years and over	213	666	713	562	270	856	695	644	604	652
Median	35.6	34.0	30.9	31.6	20.7	39.2	39.0	35.3	30.8	34.7
Female	881	2 589	3 090	2 678	3 924	2 781	1 747	2 489	3 337	1 977
Under 5 years	78	168	240	164	135	169	85	174	255	135
5 to 9 years	55	184	152	157	86	219	93	177	257	152
10 to 14 years	55	137	127	129	19	206	98	152	219	139
15 to 19 years	35	112	145	118	1 444	152	95	145	173	100
20 to 24 years	52	190	295	279	1 209	123	79	128	256	92
25 to 34 years	152	514	792	614	610	297	267	402	800	347
35 to 44 years	168	452	498	438	154	567	269	477	564	264
45 to 54 years	120	276	249	300	79	406	211	308	326	217
55 to 64 years	73	243	191	216	71	269	179	231	236	205
65 to 74 years	65	192	179	155	71	227	199	176	150	158
75 to 84 years	21	94	125	96	37	121	127	82	78	115
85 years and over	7	27	97	12	9	25	45	37	23	53
3 and 4 years	30	77	81	70	32	74	37	81	92	53
16 years and over	686	2 071	2 545	2 196	3 678	2 150	1 451	1 943	2 560	1 529
18 years and over	668	2 032	2 484	2 153	3 654	2 071	1 407	1 885	2 500	1 486
21 years and over	650	1 952	2 379	2 070	1 829	2 010	1 364	1 816	2 387	1 435
60 years and over	125	426	491	382	150	496	459	409	356	429
62 years and over	111	371	449	336	138	446	415	354	308	378
Median	35.6	34.8	31.7	32.6	20.7	39.0	40.6	36.1	31.2	35.9
Male	827	2 414	2 448	2 167	4 247	2 605	1 556	2 508	3 464	1 838
Median age	35.7	33.3	30.1	30.5	20.8	39.4	37.6	34.4	30.5	33.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 708	5 003	5 538	4 845	8 171	5 386	3 303	4 997	6 801	3 815
In households	1 708	5 003	5 261	4 845	3 049	5 371	3 173	4 962	6 533	3 815
Householder	627	2 026	2 437	2 192	1 528	1 977	1 242	1 861	2 495	1 397
Family householder	493	1 394	1 364	1 259	586	1 580	914	1 393	1 771	1 053
Nonfamily householder	134	632	1 073	933	942	397	328	468	724	344
Living alone	96	475	817	692	582	319	277	384	512	297
Spouse	433	1 198	956	975	528	1 453	750	1 153	1 427	834
Child	532	1 416	1 381	1 183	458	1 679	899	1 522	1 931	1 210
Other relatives	57	116	134	150	25	100	176	222	257	278
Nonrelatives	59	247	353	345	510	162	106	204	423	96
Institutionalized persons	—	—	277	—	554	—	130	7	203	—
Other person in group quarters	—	—	—	—	4 568	15	—	28	65	—
Persons per household	2.72	2.47	2.16	2.21	2.00	2.72	2.55	2.67	2.62	2.73
Persons per family	3.07	2.96	2.81	2.83	2.73	3.05	3.00	3.08	3.04	3.21
Persons 65 years and over	175	550	617	435	231	708	597	533	475	553
In households	175	550	373	435	75	708	500	531	474	553
Householder	109	340	266	290	57	433	340	363	324	380
Nonfamily householder	33	133	148	137	34	118	154	156	116	164
Living alone	30	124	140	132	32	104	149	152	107	156
Spouse	50	161	74	109	15	231	107	118	115	156
Other relatives	16	43	30	32	2	36	44	37	30	60
Nonrelatives	—	6	3	4	1	8	9	13	5	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	244	—	154	—	97	2	—	—
Other person in group quarters	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	493	1 394	1 364	1 259	586	1 580	914	1 393	1 771	1 053
With own children under 18 years	219	636	717	564	283	721	376	637	893	472
Number of own children under 18 years	427	1 151	1 142	962	422	1 385	640	1 137	1 509	847
Married-couple families	433	1 198	956	975	528	1 433	750	1 153	1 427	834
With own children under 18 years	186	520	441	397	257	659	319	531	688	395
Number of own children under 18 years	373	993	753	733	381	1 282	554	959	1 181	716
Female householder, no husband present	39	156	345	245	45	101	135	170	247	164
With own children under 18 years	23	95	241	147	27	53	48	76	158	57
Number of own children under 18 years	36	130	344	218	34	92	72	128	255	101
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	630	1 868	1 926	1 758	3 963	1 991	1 227	1 960	2 746	1 405
Never married	134	489	611	583	3 158	397	271	540	871	375
Now married, except separated	445	1 219	1 021	1 006	690	1 480	794	1 203	1 543	876
Separated	7	32	46	30	20	15	20	51	75	33
Widowed	12	28	72	28	35	42	57	52	48	48
Divorced	32	100	176	111	60	57	85	114	209	73
Females 15 years and over	693	2 100	2 571	2 228	3 684	2 187	1 471	1 986	2 606	1 551
Never married	131	484	762	714	2 806	406	235	393	599	276
Now married, except separated	448	1 219	1 004	1 014	684	1 493	797	1 200	1 492	879
Separated	11	44	89	48	24	29	30	35	78	43
Widowed	52	175	330	169	84	156	251	218	188	246
Divorced	51	178	386	283	86	103	158	140	249	107

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.					Fluvanna County	
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 117.98	Tract 118.98	Tract 201	Tract 202
	—	—	—	—	—	135.4	345.4
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	—	—	—	—	—	52.3	133.3
Square miles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AGE							
All persons	108	—	—	—	—	5 011	3 997
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	388	317
5 to 9 years	1	—	—	—	—	341	273
10 to 14 years	1	—	—	—	—	318	275
15 to 19 years	14	—	—	—	—	257	258
20 to 24 years	68	—	—	—	—	290	260
25 to 34 years	5	—	—	—	—	979	615
35 to 44 years	7	—	—	—	—	790	548
45 to 54 years	5	—	—	—	—	525	447
55 to 64 years	4	—	—	—	—	531	397
65 to 74 years	1	—	—	—	—	424	366
75 to 84 years	2	—	—	—	—	137	186
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	31	55
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	144	130
16 years and over	106	—	—	—	—	3 915	3 080
18 years and over	106	—	—	—	—	3 804	2 974
21 years and over	58	—	—	—	—	3 660	2 815
60 years and over	7	—	—	—	—	895	807
62 years and over	4	—	—	—	—	774	736
Median	21.2	—	—	—	—	34.2	35.0
Female	16	—	—	—	—	2 498	2 040
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	200	147
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	—	—	155	137
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	—	—	158	130
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	—	—	125	127
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	144	129
25 to 34 years	3	—	—	—	—	491	328
35 to 44 years	2	—	—	—	—	375	273
45 to 54 years	4	—	—	—	—	275	229
55 to 64 years	3	—	—	—	—	275	209
65 to 74 years	1	—	—	—	—	208	188
75 to 84 years	2	—	—	—	—	71	105
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	21	38
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	—	—	74	63
16 years and over	16	—	—	—	—	1 965	1 598
18 years and over	16	—	—	—	—	1 900	1 544
21 years and over	16	—	—	—	—	1 838	1 463
60 years and over	6	—	—	—	—	449	426
62 years and over	3	—	—	—	—	385	391
Median	48.0	—	—	—	—	34.5	35.6
Male	92	—	—	—	—	2 513	1 957
Median age	20.9	—	—	—	—	34.0	34.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	108	—	—	—	—	5 011	3 997
In households	27	—	—	—	—	4 920	3 997
Householder	18	—	—	—	—	1 877	1 419
Family householder	7	—	—	—	—	1 526	1 086
Nonfamily householder	11	—	—	—	—	351	333
Living alone	11	—	—	—	—	308	290
Spouse	2	—	—	—	—	1 341	842
Child	4	—	—	—	—	1 397	1 264
Other relatives	3	—	—	—	—	197	355
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	108	117
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	91	—
Other persons in group quarters	81	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	1.50	—	—	—	—	2.62	2.82
Persons per family	2.29	—	—	—	—	2.92	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	3	—	—	—	—	592	607
In households	3	—	—	—	—	592	607
Householder	2	—	—	—	—	372	407
Nonfamily householder	2	—	—	—	—	112	157
Living alone	2	—	—	—	—	110	152
Spouse	—	—	—	—	—	171	138
Other relatives	1	—	—	—	—	46	49
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	3	13
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	7	—	—	—	—	1 526	1 086
With own children under 18 years	2	—	—	—	—	637	437
Number of own children under 18 years	2	—	—	—	—	1 094	826
Married-couple families	2	—	—	—	—	1 341	842
With own children under 18 years	1	—	—	—	—	539	345
Number of own children under 18 years	1	—	—	—	—	925	673
Female householder, no husband present	4	—	—	—	—	139	185
With own children under 18 years	1	—	—	—	—	80	71
Number of own children under 18 years	1	—	—	—	—	143	121
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	90	—	—	—	—	1 979	1 506
Never married	85	—	—	—	—	411	441
Now married, except separated	3	—	—	—	—	1 386	895
Separated	2	—	—	—	—	29	30
Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	38	50
Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	115	90
Females 15 years and over	16	—	—	—	—	1 985	1 626
Never married	9	—	—	—	—	283	395
Now married, except separated	2	—	—	—	—	1 371	892
Separated	1	—	—	—	—	40	41
Widowed	2	—	—	—	—	169	194
Divorced	—	—	—	—	—	122	104

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fluvanna County—Can.		Greene County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city			
	Tract 203	Tract 204.98	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 3.01
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers.....	263.7	—	317.0	88.6	.8	1.2	.9	1.4
Square miles.....	101.8	—	122.4	34.2	.3	.5	.4	.6
AGE								
All persons.....	3 421	—	5 951	4 346	719	2 866	4 381	2 067
Under 5 years.....	244	—	453	428	35	121	161	96
5 to 9 years.....	257	—	452	324	46	89	135	82
10 to 14 years.....	275	—	444	304	26	85	125	74
15 to 19 years.....	231	—	369	242	16	345	224	87
20 to 24 years.....	222	—	370	261	60	939	2 047	109
25 to 34 years.....	557	—	995	974	129	491	577	420
35 to 44 years.....	544	—	1 029	733	77	245	238	333
45 to 54 years.....	360	—	644	459	51	144	135	170
55 to 64 years.....	312	—	522	302	62	157	178	169
65 to 74 years.....	246	—	430	187	104	137	165	216
75 to 84 years.....	145	—	197	90	86	83	197	215
85 years and over.....	28	—	46	22	27	30	99	96
3 and 4 years.....	87	—	183	181	10	38	63	35
16 years and over.....	2 600	—	4 513	3 239	608	2 556	3 249	1 799
18 years and over.....	2 514	—	4 378	3 130	603	2 519	3 220	1 757
21 years and over.....	2 383	—	4 167	2 988	587	1 801	3 017	1 720
60 years and over.....	583	—	927	440	251	324	555	617
62 years and over.....	516	—	840	388	244	288	516	576
Median.....	33.5	—	34.0	30.9	40.4	22.8	22.2	39.5
Female.....	1 764	—	3 008	2 178	398	1 512	2 452	1 217
Under 5 years.....	118	—	243	183	17	60	84	49
5 to 9 years.....	126	—	210	160	17	49	72	37
10 to 14 years.....	127	—	209	127	10	47	65	43
15 to 19 years.....	125	—	173	121	9	207	174	57
20 to 24 years.....	109	—	187	139	35	435	1 173	55
25 to 34 years.....	299	—	516	507	71	236	264	227
35 to 44 years.....	277	—	522	381	33	133	123	174
45 to 54 years.....	174	—	312	232	27	84	83	95
55 to 64 years.....	162	—	280	159	32	94	111	91
65 to 74 years.....	140	—	214	97	67	85	89	149
75 to 84 years.....	87	—	109	57	58	61	138	160
85 years and over.....	20	—	33	15	22	21	76	80
3 and 4 years.....	41	—	106	85	6	17	37	13
16 years and over.....	1 370	—	2 300	1 688	353	1 349	2 227	1 079
18 years and over.....	1 323	—	2 241	1 632	350	1 329	2 212	1 053
21 years and over.....	1 251	—	2 139	1 568	339	956	1 705	1 027
60 years and over.....	330	—	499	242	168	210	357	444
62 years and over.....	297	—	448	213	164	187	336	421
Median.....	34.2	—	34.4	31.8	46.8	23.9	22.0	42.6
Male.....	1 657	—	2 943	2 168	321	1 354	1 929	850
Median age.....	32.8	—	33.5	30.1	36.4	22.3	22.4	36.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons.....	3 421	—	5 951	4 346	719	2 866	4 381	2 067
In households.....	3 421	—	5 948	4 343	686	2 685	3 437	1 866
Householder.....	1 222	—	2 173	1 576	416	1 099	1 317	959
Family householder.....	946	—	1 689	1 260	133	448	446	426
Nonfamily householder.....	276	—	484	316	283	651	871	523
Living alone.....	237	—	400	256	248	294	404	328
Spouse.....	773	—	1 388	1 063	75	299	164	329
Child.....	1 097	—	1 859	1 392	124	400	551	343
Other relatives.....	206	—	337	178	9	108	95	69
Nonrelatives.....	123	—	191	134	62	779	1 210	166
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	3	—	33	—	271	163
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	181	673	38
Persons per household.....	2.80	—	2.74	2.76	1.65	2.44	2.61	1.95
Persons per family.....	3.19	—	3.12	3.09	2.56	2.80	3.04	2.70
Persons 65 years and over.....	419	—	673	299	217	250	461	527
In households.....	419	—	673	299	197	250	236	415
Householder.....	274	—	427	194	168	179	182	305
Nonfamily householder.....	114	—	147	72	135	100	104	192
Living alone.....	110	—	140	68	127	92	92	182
Spouse.....	97	—	162	65	23	49	28	73
Other relatives.....	31	—	71	37	1	17	19	29
Nonrelatives.....	17	—	13	3	5	5	7	8
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	—	—	20	—	225	112
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families.....	946	—	1 689	1 260	133	448	446	436
With own children under 18 years.....	431	—	798	674	62	179	196	152
Number of own children under 18 years.....	776	—	1 390	1 118	108	283	371	258
Married-couple families.....	773	—	1 388	1 063	75	299	164	329
With own children under 18 years.....	358	—	644	556	17	112	43	110
Number of own children under 18 years.....	640	—	1 151	915	31	183	80	195
Female householder, no husband present.....	131	—	217	153	48	127	238	90
With own children under 18 years.....	55	—	116	91	39	61	138	37
Number of own children under 18 years.....	104	—	177	163	69	91	270	58
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over.....	1 252	—	2 256	1 582	258	1 215	1 729	727
Never married.....	305	—	557	337	96	186	1 338	263
Now married, except separated.....	803	—	1 444	1 085	82	317	216	367
Separated.....	39	—	58	41	13	24	37	13
Widowed.....	34	—	63	21	12	21	56	29
Divorced.....	71	—	134	98	55	37	82	55
Females 15 years and over.....	1 393	—	2 346	1 708	354	1 356	2 231	1 088
Never married.....	284	—	427	270	110	797	1 603	337
Now married, except separated.....	801	—	1 451	1 091	83	319	214	369
Separated.....	36	—	62	53	19	29	75	18
Widowed.....	179	—	237	143	97	120	211	242
Divorced.....	93	—	169	151	45	91	128	122

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98	Tract 8
	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers—	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.2	3.1	.9	3.8	4.2
Square miles—	.8	.6	.8	.5	1.2	.4	1.5	1.6
AGE								
All persons	2 242	2 955	3 723	3 147	4 584	3 323	4 468	3 630
Under 5 years—	181	331	238	310	349	53	194	217
5 to 9 years—	128	293	224	287	278	23	140	214
10 to 14 years—	108	224	195	226	242	25	127	197
15 to 19 years—	97	211	177	212	294	1 351	181	
20 to 24 years—	124	213	279	266	585	1 706	1 115	264
25 to 34 years—	476	509	801	785	1 088	813	918	564
35 to 44 years—	368	350	566	443	632	185	546	567
45 to 54 years—	203	230	383	245	430	65	323	417
55 to 64 years—	199	227	322	176	370	51	222	401
65 to 74 years—	185	210	296	155	260	50	316	329
75 to 84 years—	140	133	195	67	103	42	176	191
85 years and over—	33	24	47	10	35	16	40	88
3 and 4 years—	69	122	88	127	148	19	68	79
16 years and over—	1 809	2 065	3 023	2 291	3 680	3 217	3 980	2 967
18 years and over—	1 764	1 984	2 956	2 220	3 606	3 206	3 927	2 891
21 years and over—	1 711	1 855	2 837	2 106	3 433	2 521	3 359	2 776
60 years and over—	470	475	708	321	577	129	645	817
62 years and over—	436	418	636	290	502	120	609	730
Median—	35.2	29.1	34.1	29.0	30.2	23.1	27.3	38.2
Female—	1 227	1 656	1 965	1 674	2 341	1 527	2 349	1 928
Under 5 years—	87	177	114	158	189	29	95	101
5 to 9 years—	72	151	113	129	127	8	70	106
10 to 14 years—	64	116	90	117	110	15	72	84
15 to 19 years—	40	106	90	100	105	128	191	83
20 to 24 years—	75	120	138	120	239	779	605	140
25 to 34 years—	252	293	384	422	549	347	444	295
35 to 44 years—	189	202	283	224	323	88	251	304
45 to 54 years—	106	118	206	149	249	31	165	241
55 to 64 years—	110	135	171	106	206	32	122	203
65 to 74 years—	112	127	192	96	155	33	193	176
75 to 84 years—	95	90	148	44	65	24	113	125
85 years and over—	26	19	36	9	24	13	28	70
3 and 4 years—	31	65	42	69	88	9	35	30
16 years and over—	999	1 191	1 627	1 256	1 901	1 472	2 099	1 620
18 years and over—	980	1 153	1 593	1 210	1 858	1 467	2 079	1 587
21 years and over—	953	1 083	1 536	1 147	1 778	1 170	1 737	1 537
60 years and over—	299	296	466	205	348	83	394	474
62 years and over—	277	263	436	185	307	79	381	430
Median age—	36.0	29.8	36.3	29.9	31.8	23.0	27.4	40.3
Male—	1 015	1 299	1 758	1 473	2 243	1 796	2 119	1 702
Median age—	34.3	27.9	32.4	27.5	28.8	23.2	27.2	35.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 242	2 955	3 723	3 147	4 584	3 323	4 468	3 630
In households—	2 190	2 876	3 701	3 134	4 584	3 259	3 848	3 501
Householder—	968	1 083	1 597	1 156	1 780	1 509	1 745	1 478
Family householder—	579	702	942	739	1 106	247	819	995
Nonfamily householder—	389	379	655	417	674	1 262	926	483
Living alone—	300	317	521	278	379	580	550	390
Spouse—	441	336	649	359	876	172	704	827
Child—	536	1 035	913	1 039	1 163	127	626	908
Other relatives—	86	272	264	232	158	58	52	95
Nonrelatives—	159	168	278	348	607	1 393	721	193
Institutionalized persons—	39	—	12	—	—	—	44	129
Other persons in group quarters—	13	59	10	13	—	64	576	—
Persons per household—	2.26	2.67	2.32	2.71	2.58	2.16	2.21	2.37
Persons per family—	2.84	3.33	2.94	3.21	2.99	2.45	2.69	2.84
Persons 65 years and over—	358	367	538	232	398	108	532	608
In households—	330	367	526	232	398	108	530	486
Householder—	234	268	374	153	255	75	373	307
Nonfamily householder—	120	151	195	77	107	43	185	106
Living alone—	112	142	181	69	100	37	164	95
Spouse—	72	50	92	41	92	16	139	150
Other relatives—	13	38	44	27	46	12	11	23
Nonrelatives—	11	11	16	11	5	5	7	6
Institutionalized persons—	24	—	12	—	—	—	2	122
Other persons in group quarters—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families—	579	706	942	739	1 106	247	819	995
With own children under 18 years—	251	385	364	426	492	65	314	416
Number of own children under 18 years—	419	785	630	782	897	95	508	698
Morried-couple families—	441	336	649	359	876	172	704	827
With own children under 18 years—	177	152	246	191	373	41	258	329
Number of own children under 18 years—	294	278	430	371	692	66	431	560
Female householder, husband present—	116	322	220	323	192	52	95	134
With own children under 18 years—	62	215	90	208	103	20	48	71
Number of own children under 18 years—	109	478	156	372	178	25	69	114
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over—	821	895	1 418	1 054	1 800	1 747	1 895	1 365
Never married—	236	360	471	507	758	1 467	951	376
Now married, except separated—	459	369	692	384	919	202	841	856
Separated—	21	45	38	31	20	15	16	24
Widowed—	22	35	38	25	20	11	22	40
Divorced—	83	86	179	107	83	52	65	69
Females 15 years and over—	1 004	1 212	1 648	1 270	1 915	1 475	2 112	1 637
Never married—	225	406	377	486	607	1 448	1 047	385
Now married, except separated—	463	365	697	390	910	198	745	856
Separated—	29	73	45	74	38	18	30	36
Widowed—	165	188	305	132	188	49	159	216
Divorced—	122	180	224	188	197	62	131	144

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10.98	Tract 11.97	Tract 11.98	Tract 12.96	Tract 12.97	Tract 12.98	Tract 116.97
	2.3	—	—	1.0	—	—	—	—
LAND AREA	.9	—	—	.4	—	—	—	—
Square kilometers								
Square miles								
AGE								
All persons	2 123	72	—	4	—	—	37	—
Under 5 years	141	10	—	—	—	—	6	—
5 to 9 years	136	12	—	—	—	—	3	—
10 to 14 years	118	5	—	—	—	—	3	—
15 to 19 years	107	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	101	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	368	15	—	4	—	—	13	—
35 to 44 years	376	13	—	—	—	—	6	—
45 to 54 years	225	4	—	—	—	—	2	—
55 to 64 years	248	2	—	—	—	—	3	—
65 to 74 years	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 to 84 years	88	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
85 years and over	27	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	53	6	—	—	—	—	1	—
16 years and over	1 706	45	—	4	—	—	25	—
18 years and over	1 661	45	—	4	—	—	25	—
21 years and over	1 608	42	—	4	—	—	24	—
60 years and over	442	4	—	—	—	—	2	—
62 years and over	392	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	37.0	27.0	—	30.0	—	—	30.2	—
Female	1 105	37	—	—	—	—	18	—
Under 5 years	48	3	—	—	—	—	4	—
5 to 9 years	58	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 14 years	22	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
15 to 19 years	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 years	51	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 34 years	190	10	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 to 44 years	192	6	—	—	—	—	3	—
45 to 54 years	133	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
55 to 64 years	137	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 to 74 years	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 to 84 years	54	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
85 years and over	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	20	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
16 years and over	918	25	—	—	—	—	13	—
18 years and over	899	25	—	—	—	—	13	—
21 years and over	877	25	—	—	—	—	12	—
60 years and over	255	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
62 years and over	224	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	38.8	28.2	—	—	—	—	30.5	—
Male	1 016	35	—	4	—	—	19	—
Median age	35.1	19.8	—	30.0	—	—	29.5	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 123	72	—	4	—	—	37	—
In households	2 117	72	—	4	—	—	37	—
Householder	861	24	—	2	—	—	13	—
Family householder	606	15	—	—	—	—	11	—
Nonfamily householder	255	9	—	2	—	—	2	—
Living alone	206	4	—	1	—	—	2	—
Spouse	488	13	—	—	—	—	11	—
Child	576	27	—	—	—	—	12	—
Other relatives	90	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nonrelatives	102	8	—	2	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.46	3.00	—	2.00	—	—	2.85	—
Persons per family	2.90	3.67	—	—	—	—	3.18	—
Persons 65 years and over	303	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
In households	303	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder	200	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	90	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Living alone	86	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spouse	68	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other relatives	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonrelatives	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	606	15	—	—	—	—	11	—
With own children under 18 years	239	11	—	—	—	—	6	—
Number of own children under 18 years	418	27	—	—	—	—	11	—
Married-couple families	488	13	—	—	—	—	11	—
With own children under 18 years	183	9	—	—	—	—	6	—
Number of own children under 18 years	339	24	—	—	—	—	11	—
Female householder, no husband present	99	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years	46	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	67	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	801	20	—	4	—	—	14	—
Never married	205	6	—	4	—	—	2	—
Now married, except separated	502	14	—	—	—	—	11	—
Separated	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widowed	28	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Divorced	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females 15 years and over	927	25	—	—	—	—	13	—
Never married	178	7	—	—	—	—	1	—
Now married, except separated	503	13	—	—	—	—	11	—
Separated	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widowed	122	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Divorced	106	3	—	—	—	—	1	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Fluvanna County	Greene County	Charlottesville city		Albemarle County		
					Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 104	Tract 106.98	Tract 107
AGE									
All persons	109 049	59 264	9 522	9 579	30 684	30 684	4 152	4 467	4 454
Under 5 years	7 141	4 016	703	823	1 599	1 599	294	300	318
5 to 9 years	6 595	3 938	666	695	1 296	1 296	276	328	234
10 to 14 years	5 763	3 404	626	668	1 065	1 065	268	271	191
15 to 19 years	8 145	5 165	520	583	1 877	1 877	210	217	209
20 to 24 years	12 820	5 232	537	582	6 469	6 469	190	292	426
25 to 34 years	20 414	10 814	1 649	1 852	6 099	6 099	769	858	1 169
35 to 44 years	16 792	9 889	1 514	1 648	3 741	3 741	796	762	703
45 to 54 years	10 627	6 246	1 039	1 047	2 295	2 295	509	475	370
55 to 64 years	8 689	4 749	999	775	2 166	2 166	379	432	297
65 to 74 years	7 103	3 546	822	580	2 155	2 155	287	345	267
75 to 84 years	3 843	1 773	367	265	1 438	1 438	148	154	163
85 years and over	1 117	492	80	61	484	484	26	33	107
3 and 4 years	2 857	1 633	276	339	609	609	117	135	115
16 years and over	88 466	47 257	7 418	7 267	26 524	26 524	3 258	3 510	3 481
18 years and over	86 319	45 983	7 195	7 035	26 106	26 106	3 170	3 431	3 597
21 years and over	78 250	41 468	6 921	6 712	23 149	23 149	3 069	3 300	3 447
60 years and over	16 425	8 118	1 818	1 283	5 206	5 206	656	747	682
62 years and over	14 643	7 120	1 599	1 150	4 774	4 774	572	642	620
Median	31.7	32.3	35.4	32.8	29.3	29.3	35.8	34.6	31.6
Female	56 015	30 268	4 813	4 798	16 136	16 136	2 113	2 311	2 503
Under 5 years	3 500	1 959	346	395	800	800	142	140	171
5 to 9 years	3 244	1 975	321	328	620	620	140	160	115
10 to 14 years	2 760	1 639	299	301	521	521	127	125	93
15 to 19 years	3 904	2 412	261	275	956	956	100	97	114
20 to 24 years	6 314	2 506	276	302	3 230	3 230	96	163	231
25 to 34 years	10 472	5 687	858	956	2 971	2 971	419	446	638
35 to 44 years	8 565	5 110	731	838	1 886	1 886	399	396	389
45 to 54 years	5 552	3 243	528	509	1 272	1 272	256	250	225
55 to 64 years	4 579	2 463	519	408	1 189	1 189	193	231	174
65 to 74 years	3 899	1 878	416	294	1 311	1 311	136	187	163
75 to 84 years	2 400	1 046	205	150	999	999	83	92	108
85 years and over	826	350	53	42	381	381	22	24	82
3 and 4 years	1 380	768	140	176	296	296	53	66	60
16 years and over	45 976	24 365	3 794	3 713	14 104	14 104	1 675	1 860	2 108
18 years and over	44 956	23 772	3 673	3 604	13 907	13 907	1 632	1 826	2 058
21 years and over	41 100	21 721	3 539	3 451	12 389	12 389	1 588	1 755	1 972
60 years and over	9 401	4 452	946	686	3 317	3 317	335	412	435
62 years and over	8 469	3 929	838	611	3 091	3 091	294	359	395
Median	32.8	33.2	35.5	33.3	30.9	30.9	35.9	35.5	32.7
Male	53 034	28 996	4 709	4 791	14 548	14 548	2 039	2 156	1 951
Median age	30.5	31.1	35.2	32.1	27.8	27.8	35.7	33.9	30.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	109 049	59 264	9 522	9 579	30 684	30 684	4 152	4 467	4 454
In households	102 452	54 625	9 489	9 574	28 764	28 764	4 073	4 467	4 246
Householder	41 640	21 834	3 635	3 513	12 658	12 658	1 567	1 832	2 045
Family householder	26 984	15 187	2 870	2 768	6 159	6 159	1 189	1 252	1 088
Nonfamily householder	14 656	6 647	765	745	6 499	6 499	378	580	957
Living alone	10 343	5 041	663	613	4 026	4 026	305	438	734
Spouse	22 750	13 040	2 515	2 361	4 834	4 834	1 061	1 098	802
Child	26 607	15 483	2 751	2 978	5 395	5 395	1 135	1 236	1 018
Other relatives	3 262	1 625	348	428	861	861	160	92	95
Nonrelatives	8 193	2 643	240	294	5 016	5 016	150	209	286
Institutionalized persons	1 589	1 000	33	2	554	554	79	—	208
Other persons in group quarters	5 008	3 639	—	3	1 366	1 366	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.47	2.51	2.62	2.73	2.29	2.29	2.60	2.44	2.08
Persons per family	2.96	2.99	2.97	3.09	2.81	2.81	2.99	2.94	2.76
Persons 65 years and over	12 048	5 811	1 249	906	4 077	4 077	461	532	537
In households	11 236	5 404	1 269	906	3 657	3 657	447	532	353
Householder	7 492	3 530	819	576	2 567	2 567	278	330	252
Nonfamily householder	3 191	1 344	298	198	1 351	1 351	94	130	140
Living alone	3 004	1 271	290	189	1 254	1 254	89	121	133
Spouse	2 745	1 394	341	217	793	793	114	158	71
Other relatives	824	416	88	100	220	220	46	38	27
Nonrelatives	175	64	21	13	77	77	9	6	3
Institutionalized persons	820	403	—	—	417	417	14	—	184
Other persons in group quarters	7	4	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	26 984	15 187	2 870	2 768	6 159	6 159	1 189	1 252	1 088
With own children under 18 years	12 074	7 071	1 215	1 375	2 413	2 413	519	546	518
Number of own children under 18 years	20 963	12 405	2 129	2 314	4 115	4 115	1 004	829	343
Married-couple families	22 809	13 079	2 526	2 363	4 841	4 841	1 061	1 100	800
With own children under 18 years	10 005	5 978	1 047	1 156	1 824	1 824	460	460	343
Number of own children under 18 years	17 848	10 785	1 860	1 989	3 214	3 214	819	887	587
Female householder, no husband present	3 200	1 603	252	295	1 050	1 050	93	115	239
With own children under 18 years	1 651	869	124	162	496	496	44	67	151
Number of own children under 18 years	2 494	1 280	199	238	777	777	64	92	212
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	43 039	23 211	3 680	3 619	12 529	12 529	1 610	1 682	1 587
Never married	15 225	7 585	705	798	6 137	6 137	340	418	499
Now married, except separated	23 876	13 633	2 602	2 438	5 203	5 203	1 103	1 116	845
Separated	667	350	60	88	169	169	30	29	32
Widowed	858	434	87	76	261	261	27	25	61
Divorced	2 413	1 209	226	219	759	759	110	94	150
Females 15 years and over	46 511	24 695	3 847	3 774	14 195	14 195	1 704	1 886	2 124
Never married	13 548	6 611	557	600	5 700	5 700	312	409	596
Now married, except separated	23 753	13 609	2 395	2 445	5 104	5 104	1 106	1 117	838
Separated	879	456	70	101	252	252	36	34	63
Widowed	4 532	2 058	385	333	1 736	1 736	132	163	291
Divorced	3 799	1 961	240	295	1 303	1 303	118	163	336

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albermarle County—Con.					Fluvanna County		
	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203
AGE								
All persons	4 170	6 209	4 421	5 882	2 920	4 417	2 347	2 758
Under 5 years	264	204	324	444	235	338	178	187
5 to 9 years	230	96	342	413	236	294	166	206
10 to 14 years	209	44	255	391	197	261	160	205
15 to 19 years	207	2 254	275	321	173	212	121	187
20 to 24 years	429	1 974	247	455	142	239	120	178
25 to 34 years	949	1 008	745	1 421	513	855	359	435
35 to 44 years	650	210	864	968	438	711	357	446
45 to 54 years	473	108	527	613	316	468	258	313
55 to 64 years	358	115	395	443	259	493	249	257
65 to 74 years	241	120	271	269	210	393	229	200
75 to 84 years	145	66	137	112	156	128	117	122
85 years and over	15	10	39	32	45	25	33	22
3 and 4 years	96	45	153	180	99	130	80	66
16 years and over	3 421	5 857	3 431	4 567	2 220	3 482	1 815	2 121
18 years and over	3 334	5 830	3 314	4 440	2 143	3 388	1 756	2 051
21 years and over	3 199	2 939	3 169	4 230	2 056	3 275	1 696	1 950
60 years and over	598	251	632	610	546	829	512	477
62 years and over	521	229	546	530	484	716	462	421
Median	32.3	20.8	35.2	31.2	34.3	35.1	37.0	34.5
Female	2 300	2 870	2 199	2 926	1 511	2 215	1 187	1 411
Under 5 years	130	85	156	228	114	176	82	88
5 to 9 years	133	55	154	212	124	134	87	100
10 to 14 years	107	14	128	187	99	126	78	95
15 to 19 years	96	1 071	122	150	72	101	58	102
20 to 24 years	240	864	112	210	67	128	58	90
25 to 34 years	517	456	348	703	278	436	193	229
35 to 44 years	371	102	433	499	214	337	170	224
45 to 54 years	260	61	270	305	161	244	130	154
55 to 64 years	205	57	204	218	137	259	128	132
65 to 74 years	141	63	147	129	116	192	111	113
75 to 84 years	91	35	74	67	93	67	70	68
85 years and over	9	7	31	18	36	15	22	16
3 and 4 years	55	16	70	81	44	68	40	32
16 years and over	1 994	2 713	1 725	2 280	1 157	1 782	924	1 108
18 years and over	1 871	2 698	1 677	2 206	1 181	1 709	895	1 069
21 years and over	1 803	1 365	1 618	2 107	1 093	1 660	867	1 012
60 years and over	354	133	354	313	319	47	266	263
62 years and over	312	124	304	268	281	357	244	237
Median	33.3	20.8	36.1	31.7	35.1	35.2	37.0	35.1
Male	1 870	3 339	2 222	2 956	1 409	2 202	1 160	1 347
Median age	30.9	20.8	34.2	30.9	33.6	33.1	36.9	34.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 170	6 209	4 421	5 882	2 920	4 417	2 347	2 758
In households	4 170	2 368	4 394	5 770	2 920	4 384	2 347	2 758
Householder	1 929	1 263	1 671	2 228	1 096	1 717	912	1 006
Family householder	1 089	411	1 254	1 580	825	1 396	685	789
Nonfamily householder	840	852	417	648	271	321	227	217
Living alone	632	528	339	459	231	281	195	187
Spouse	869	350	1 061	1 302	687	1 246	590	679
Child	983	287	1 323	1 663	914	1 198	688	865
Other relatives	105	14	158	223	149	136	91	121
Nonrelatives	284	454	181	354	74	87	66	87
Institutionalized persons	—	423	—	59	—	33	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	3 418	27	53	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.17	1.90	2.64	2.60	2.67	2.56	2.59	2.75
Persons per family	2.80	2.65	3.04	3.03	3.13	2.85	3.02	3.12
Persons 65 years and over	401	196	447	413	411	546	379	344
In households	401	74	447	413	411	546	379	344
Householder	277	57	305	283	284	342	256	221
Nonfamily householder	132	34	132	98	131	103	105	90
Living alone	128	32	130	90	125	101	103	86
Spouse	102	15	105	100	78	164	92	85
Other relatives	24	1	31	25	42	38	26	24
Nonrelatives	4	1	6	5	7	2	5	14
Institutionalized persons	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 089	411	1 254	1 580	825	1 396	685	789
With own children under 18 years	462	177	579	779	399	568	294	353
Number of own children under 18 years	803	259	1 009	1 298	709	956	541	632
Morried-couple families	874	368	1 062	1 306	686	1 251	593	682
With own children under 18 years	340	155	489	626	342	489	250	308
Number of own children under 18 years	617	231	873	1 076	614	830	475	555
Female householder, no husband present	185	34	137	192	100	104	68	80
With own children under 18 years	108	18	63	117	43	62	32	30
Number of own children under 18 years	167	22	95	163	71	102	47	50
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 537	3 149	1 739	2 335	1 078	1 745	903	1 032
Never married	495	2 568	457	673	259	310	180	215
Now married, except separated	898	489	1 099	1 382	711	1 279	621	702
Separated	28	16	45	59	23	20	12	28
Widowed	23	18	42	40	31	32	28	27
Divorced	93	58	96	181	54	104	62	60
Females 15 years and over	1 930	2 716	1 761	2 299	1 174	1 779	940	1 128
Never married	593	2 083	324	491	175	215	145	197
Now married, except separated	899	476	1 103	1 342	718	1 272	620	703
Separated	41	17	30	64	32	38	13	19
Widowed	149	66	180	166	173	143	108	134
Divorced	248	74	124	216	76	111	54	75

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city							
	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98
	AGE							
All persons								
Under 5 years	1 990	2 710	1 143	3 312	1 273	3 916	2 733	3 940
5 to 9 years	71	27	106	194	112	293	40	178
10 to 14 years	42	19	88	191	76	209	15	132
15 to 19 years	33	11	56	164	61	182	17	119
20 to 24 years	292	238	67	157	50	158	224	288
25 to 34 years	823	1 820	87	236	127	487	1 443	883
35 to 44 years	341	295	223	694	366	959	660	815
45 to 54 years	142	48	137	496	191	545	138	501
55 to 64 years	62	23	89	346	88	365	47	302
65 to 74 years	57	37	96	306	73	340	44	205
75 to 84 years	69	50	104	289	87	247	47	306
85 years and over	40	93	76	192	36	97	42	171
Median age	18	49	14	47	6	34	16	40
Female								
Under 5 years	1 026	1 522	617	1 766	651	1 976	1 246	2 057
5 to 9 years	36	17	50	89	56	161	23	89
10 to 14 years	21	6	44	102	33	95	5	66
15 to 19 years	19	6	28	73	33	80	8	67
20 to 24 years	176	138	30	81	30	75	94	146
25 to 34 years	378	1 054	38	117	44	185	651	465
35 to 44 years	159	111	117	337	183	470	284	399
45 to 54 years	78	17	82	246	93	278	62	231
55 to 64 years	32	11	41	190	52	209	23	154
65 to 74 years	38	23	55	160	46	191	29	114
75 to 84 years	44	30	67	189	51	149	31	189
85 years and over	31	73	54	145	24	60	24	109
Median age	14	38	11	36	6	23	13	28
3 and 4 years								
16 years and over	10	5	15	31	31	79	8	33
18 years and over	946	1 493	489	1 480	526	1 633	1 208	1 822
21 years and over	938	1 491	478	1 450	512	1 601	1 204	1 803
60 years and over	600	1 037	459	1 402	491	1 540	975	1 563
62 years and over	104	155	156	455	108	329	80	382
Median age	98	151	142	426	102	290	77	369
Male								
Median age	964	1 188	526	1 546	622	1 940	1 487	1 883
21.7	22.0	29.7	33.1	29.7	29.4	23.1	28.1	
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons								
In households	1 990	2 710	1 143	3 312	1 273	3 916	2 733	3 940
Householder	1 831	1 876	1 117	3 294	1 261	3 916	2 674	3 498
Family householder	745	719	498	1 448	541	1 569	1 259	1 618
Nonfamily householder	227	83	272	854	281	961	203	767
Living alone	518	636	226	594	260	608	1 056	851
Spouse	196	232	187	471	168	340	487	516
Child	186	42	165	605	193	790	147	656
Other relatives	182	64	313	778	315	928	94	587
Nonrelatives	29	25	64	234	46	102	41	40
Institutionalized persons	689	1 026	77	229	166	527	1 133	597
Other persons in group quarters	159	174	—	11	—	—	59	36
660	660	26	7	12	—	—	406	
Persons per household	2.48	2.62	2.25	2.28	2.34	2.50	2.16	2.19
Persons per family	2.74	2.60	3.01	2.89	2.98	2.89	2.39	2.68
Persons 65 years and over	127	192	194	528	129	378	105	517
In households	127	51	194	517	129	378	105	515
Householder	91	43	149	367	83	245	74	365
Nonfamily householder	60	30	100	191	41	103	42	184
Living alone	56	26	97	178	38	96	36	163
Spouse	27	2	25	92	32	89	16	136
Other relatives	7	5	14	43	10	40	11	9
Nonrelatives	2	1	6	15	4	4	4	5
Institutionalized persons	—	141	—	11	—	—	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families								
With own children under 18 years	227	83	272	854	281	961	203	767
Number of own children under 18 years	95	28	133	310	140	403	49	295
Married-couple families	154	54	242	530	250	715	71	479
With own children under 18 years	184	44	164	604	109	788	149	662
Number of own children under 18 years	76	12	72	220	92	319	34	243
Female householder, no husband present	126	24	133	380	180	583	57	412
With own children under 18 years	31	31	84	186	76	142	35	86
Number of own children under 18 years	15	14	54	69	44	72	10	44
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	894	1 160	398	1 262	495	1 592	1 450	1 676
Never married	671	1 028	132	396	218	664	1 222	802
Now married, except separated	193	71	182	642	198	819	164	780
Separated	8	2	18	28	10	16	11	14
Widowed	6	26	16	36	9	18	9	21
Divorced	16	33	50	160	60	75	44	59
Females 15 years and over	950	1 493	495	1 501	529	1 640	1 211	1 835
Never married	641	1 291	100	318	155	473	945	837
Now married, except separated	199	60	177	645	208	817	160	691
Separated	9	11	26	38	19	24	12	26
Widowed	51	87	107	294	65	155	48	153
Divorced	50	44	85	206	82	171	46	128

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Charlottesville city	
	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Fluvanna County	Greene County	Total	Charlottesville city
AGE						
All persons	18 895	6 824	2 846	664	8 561	8 561
Under 5 years	1 555	464	241	54	796	796
5 to 9 years	1 477	444	201	76	756	756
10 to 14 years	1 410	423	232	71	684	684
15 to 19 years	1 585	715	224	47	599	599
20 to 24 years	2 037	815	229	48	945	945
25 to 34 years	3 453	1 242	486	108	1 617	1 617
35 to 44 years	2 477	921	356	92	1 108	1 108
45 to 54 years	1 585	559	290	60	676	676
55 to 64 years	1 354	484	239	46	585	585
65 to 74 years	1 103	423	213	35	432	432
75 to 84 years	631	234	101	21	275	275
85 years and over	228	100	34	6	88	88
3 and 4 years	571	166	84	25	296	296
16 years and over	14 228	5 418	2 137	449	6 224	6 224
18 years and over	13 788	5 273	2 057	438	6 020	6 020
21 years and over	12 352	4 561	1 898	408	5 485	5 485
60 years and over	2 619	989	465	80	1 085	1 085
62 years and over	2 331	883	426	74	948	948
Median	28.9	29.3	31.1	28.6	27.9	27.9
Female	10 078	3 544	1 457	353	4 724	4 724
Under 5 years	774	220	118	27	409	409
5 to 9 years	718	206	96	38	378	378
10 to 14 years	689	199	109	31	350	350
15 to 19 years	857	398	116	19	324	324
20 to 24 years	1 123	453	103	24	543	543
25 to 34 years	1 831	615	251	62	903	903
35 to 44 years	1 328	490	187	57	594	594
45 to 54 years	849	282	148	30	389	389
55 to 64 years	757	260	125	29	343	343
65 to 74 years	613	226	120	16	251	251
75 to 84 years	375	128	58	15	174	174
85 years and over	164	67	26	5	66	66
3 and 4 years	287	77	38	15	157	157
16 years and over	7 791	2 879	1 116	252	3 544	3 544
18 years and over	7 556	2 812	1 071	246	3 427	3 427
21 years and over	6 246	2 399	991	233	3 123	3 123
60 years and over	1 777	541	258	52	656	656
62 years and over	1 343	484	235	47	577	577
Median	29.5	29.6	32.4	31.1	28.6	28.6
Male	8 817	3 280	1 389	311	3 837	3 837
Median age	28.0	29.0	29.6	24.8	26.9	26.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	18 895	6 824	2 846	664	8 561	8 561
In households	17 428	5 735	2 788	663	8 242	8 242
Householder	6 254	2 138	874	220	3 022	3 022
Family householder	4 288	1 497	682	168	1 941	1 941
Nonfamily householder	1 966	641	192	52	1 081	1 081
Living alone	1 495	490	171	40	794	794
Spouse	2 212	912	424	77	799	799
Child	5 870	1 811	987	254	2 818	2 818
Other relatives	1 793	521	404	84	784	784
Nonrelatives	1 299	353	99	28	819	819
Institutionalized persons	605	410	58	1	136	136
Other persons in group quarters	862	679	—	—	183	183
Persons per household	2.78	2.68	3.18	2.99	2.72	2.72
Persons per family	3.31	3.18	3.65	3.45	3.27	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	1 962	757	348	62	795	795
In households	1 738	633	348	62	695	695
Householder	1 198	429	234	42	493	493
Nonfamily householder	522	171	85	19	247	247
Living alone	475	156	82	17	220	220
Spouse	288	114	64	10	100	100
Other relatives	187	67	38	7	75	75
Nonrelatives	65	23	12	3	27	27
Institutionalized persons	223	124	—	—	99	99
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	4 288	1 497	682	168	1 941	1 941
With own children under 18 years	2 184	725	286	90	1 083	1 083
Number of own children under 18 years	3 992	1 218	548	177	2 049	2 049
Married-couple families	2 244	934	424	78	808	808
With own children under 18 years	1 019	416	191	39	373	373
Number of own children under 18 years	1 827	722	361	67	677	677
Female householder, no husband present	1 719	459	203	73	984	984
With own children under 18 years	1 021	260	82	43	636	636
Number of own children under 18 years	1 953	428	168	99	1 258	1 258
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	6 556	2 574	1 038	206	2 738	2 738
Never married	3 035	1 127	445	93	1 370	1 370
Now married, except separated	2 533	1 081	472	82	898	898
Separated	267	84	36	11	136	136
Widowed	249	113	35	8	93	93
Divorced	472	169	50	12	241	241
Females 15 years and over	7 897	2 919	1 134	257	3 587	3 587
Never married	3 361	1 251	402	96	1 612	1 612
Now married, except separated	2 431	995	453	82	901	901
Separated	398	101	46	13	238	238
Widowed	931	331	155	43	402	402
Divorced	776	241	78	23	434	434

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County					
	Tract 104	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 112	Tract 113.98
	Tract 114					
AGE						
All persons	773	922	520	962	551	818
Under 5 years	33	104	41	34	33	52
5 to 9 years	38	83	41	16	43	72
10 to 14 years	49	68	35	2	41	55
15 to 19 years	46	49	24	353	46	70
20 to 24 years	39	86	62	368	23	53
25 to 34 years	12	221	141	89	77	48
35 to 44 years	114	157	77	33	82	126
45 to 54 years	95	48	51	16	75	48
55 to 64 years	119	29	19	17	47	38
65 to 74 years	65	30	17	19	34	38
75 to 84 years	48	28	10	11	24	15
85 years and over	15	19	2	4	6	7
3 and 4 years	12	32	15	6	15	21
16 years and over	649	652	399	910	424	628
18 years and over	629	636	387	903	403	614
21 years and over	601	607	370	411	383	573
60 years and over	188	93	39	42	108	190
62 years and over	157	88	35	39	96	72
Median	41.5	28.1	27.7	20.5	36.0	28.5
Female	386	492	293	556	276	365
Under 5 years	16	55	23	17	15	26
5 to 9 years	12	34	20	9	20	41
10 to 14 years	18	27	15	1	23	30
15 to 19 years	20	25	15	227	22	19
20 to 24 years	15	58	32	217	15	40
25 to 34 years	60	123	79	34	34	83
35 to 44 years	66	91	51	21	41	54
45 to 54 years	50	18	30	8	37	20
55 to 64 years	62	14	8	11	27	15
65 to 74 years	30	15	13	7	28	21
75 to 84 years	28	17	5	2	8	11
85 years and over	9	15	2	2	6	5
3 and 4 years	4	16	9	1	8	9
16 years and over	338	367	232	529	211	261
18 years and over	333	359	224	524	202	257
21 years and over	319	343	213	216	192	246
60 years and over	99	53	23	16	54	110
62 years and over	81	51	21	13	49	40
Median	43.0	28.8	28.6	20.3	36.4	28.5
Male	387	430	227	406	275	453
Median age	38.5	27.5	26.6	20.9	35.6	28.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	773	922	520	962	551	818
In households	749	854	520	175	543	667
Householder	267	336	212	83	187	241
Family householder	201	237	133	35	137	176
Nonfamily householder	66	99	79	48	50	65
Living alone	54	68	53	30	45	47
Spouse	132	113	64	29	87	108
Child	211	309	149	34	184	234
Other relatives	102	37	38	4	64	32
Nonrelatives	37	59	57	25	21	52
Institutionalized persons	24	68	—	126	7	142
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	661	1	9
Persons per household	2.84	2.61	2.43	1.99	2.91	2.74
Persons per family	3.25	3.02	2.92	2.74	3.47	3.10
Persons 65 years and over	128	77	29	34	84	60
In households	116	18	29	—	82	60
Householder	78	12	17	—	57	40
Nonfamily householder	27	7	5	—	23	17
Living alone	25	6	4	—	22	16
Spouse	22	3	6	—	13	15
Other relatives	14	3	6	—	6	5
Nonrelatives	2	—	—	—	6	—
Institutionalized persons	12	59	—	34	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	201	237	133	35	137	176
With own children under 18 years	53	173	76	18	57	71
Number of own children under 18 years	90	266	115	31	114	186
Married-couple families	134	127	67	26	89	109
With own children under 18 years	33	80	34	12	41	51
Number of own children under 18 years	58	129	59	22	75	88
Female householder, no husband present	47	98	58	6	33	52
With own children under 18 years	15	83	37	5	13	39
Number of own children under 18 years	26	124	49	8	30	84
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	313	291	168	381	216	371
Never married	106	97	75	302	82	178
New married, except separated	149	146	72	56	101	145
Separated	10	14	11	4	6	16
Widowed	19	11	4	17	9	7
Divorced	29	23	16	2	18	25
Females 15 years and over	340	376	235	529	218	368
Never married	100	148	104	448	67	94
New married, except separated	145	123	72	51	93	109
Separated	12	23	7	5	5	14
Widowed	48	39	18	16	37	22
Divorced	35	43	34	9	16	29

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fluvanna County			Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city				
	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 4.97	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02
AGE								
All persons	568	1 628	650	797	1 536	1 787	1 830	528
Under 5 years	49	135	57	46	130	220	192	50
5 to 9 years	47	105	49	46	114	204	207	56
10 to 14 years	54	109	69	51	112	144	164	53
15 to 19 years	44	136	44	39	77	142	124	42
20 to 24 years	50	138	41	73	157	122	133	67
25 to 34 years	116	252	118	142	249	282	408	100
35 to 44 years	72	188	96	100	192	208	248	68
45 to 54 years	55	189	46	81	111	139	151	51
55 to 64 years	36	148	55	98	136	131	101	27
65 to 74 years	30	137	46	67	115	106	66	8
75 to 84 years	9	69	23	42	103	57	31	6
85 years and over	6	22	6	12	50	10	4	—
Median	28.5	32.7	30.9	35.1	31.9	26.0	27.3	24.8
Female	266	846	345	448	865	1 027	998	293
Under 5 years	23	65	30	21	65	125	100	24
5 to 9 years	21	50	25	27	66	106	93	27
10 to 14 years	29	49	31	27	58	87	83	27
15 to 19 years	24	69	23	21	33	75	68	23
20 to 24 years	15	70	18	41	85	79	73	39
25 to 34 years	51	133	67	73	138	177	234	64
35 to 44 years	33	102	52	53	102	118	129	34
45 to 54 years	30	99	19	52	71	76	94	34
55 to 64 years	14	81	30	55	86	80	58	13
65 to 74 years	16	77	27	41	59	60	43	3
75 to 84 years	4	35	19	30	64	36	20	5
85 years and over	6	16	4	7	38	8	3	—
3 and 4 years	6	23	9	6	30	49	38	6
16 years and over	190	670	256	370	672	695	711	210
18 years and over	178	645	248	358	659	668	680	200
21 years and over	165	592	234	343	618	619	640	187
60 years and over	31	160	67	105	201	140	93	13
62 years and over	28	147	60	89	184	121	80	12
Median	29.8	34.0	32.1	37.4	34.0	26.6	28.6	25.9
Male	302	782	305	349	671	760	832	235
Median age	27.3	31.3	29.5	33.3	29.4	24.7	25.6	23.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	568	1 628	650	797	1 536	1 787	1 830	528
In households	510	1 628	650	780	1 438	1 755	1 829	528
Householder	154	505	215	337	553	581	600	170
Family householder	126	400	156	217	352	429	448	123
Nonfamily householder	28	105	59	120	201	152	152	47
Living alone	26	95	50	95	163	129	105	29
Spouse	84	249	91	109	114	167	163	67
Child	193	564	228	210	478	710	705	199
Other relatives	58	262	84	79	169	206	183	48
Nonrelatives	19	48	32	45	124	91	178	44
Institutionalized persons	58	—	—	—	96	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	17	2	32	1	—
Persons per household	3.32	3.21	3.02	2.34	2.59	3.02	3.05	3.17
Persons per family	3.69	3.68	3.56	2.87	3.15	3.52	3.35	3.63
Persons 65 years and over	45	228	75	121	268	173	101	14
In households	45	228	75	121	185	173	101	14
Householder	30	151	53	86	139	119	70	7
Nonfamily householder	9	52	24	38	74	51	36	2
Living alone	9	49	24	35	66	45	31	2
Spouse	6	46	12	22	26	25	9	2
Other relatives	8	23	7	10	14	24	15	4
Nonrelatives	1	8	3	3	6	5	7	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	83	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	126	400	156	217	352	429	448	123
With own children under 18 years	67	142	77	82	163	249	281	77
Number of own children under 18 years	134	273	141	123	309	535	520	151
Married-couple families	86	248	90	112	111	168	165	71
With own children under 18 years	48	94	49	34	27	77	68	44
Number of own children under 18 years	92	186	83	52	50	137	189	88
Female householder, no husband present	35	117	51	96	206	237	243	46
With own children under 18 years	18	39	25	46	123	161	162	29
Number of own children under 18 years	40	74	54	70	240	376	300	57
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	225	597	216	281	504	488	544	154
Never married	99	258	88	112	257	223	282	68
Now married, except separated	101	272	99	117	134	183	181	76
Separated	8	17	11	16	35	27	20	3
Widowed	6	22	7	15	30	19	16	—
Divorced	11	28	11	21	48	36	45	7
Females 15 years and over	193	682	259	373	676	709	722	215
Never married	66	250	86	129	264	304	322	98
Now married, except separated	90	268	95	114	143	183	178	74
Separated	2	28	16	20	63	47	52	10
Widowed	24	86	45	69	122	81	65	10
Divorced	11	50	17	41	84	94	105	23

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Charlottesville city		Albemarle County Tract 109.98
			Total	Charlottesville city	
AGE					
All persons	2 623	1 643	935	935	915
Under 5 years	160	131	25	25	62
5 to 9 years	112	88	21	21	36
10 to 14 years	96	66	25	25	12
15 to 19 years	424	330	93	93	270
20 to 24 years	650	287	361	361	246
25 to 34 years	597	365	223	223	198
35 to 44 years	298	212	75	75	69
45 to 54 years	147	91	52	52	15
55 to 64 years	85	50	33	33	6
65 to 74 years	40	16	21	21	1
75 to 84 years	10	4	5	5	-
85 years and over	4	3	1	1	-
3 and 4 years	65	52	12	12	20
16 years and over	2 240	1 346	862	862	801
18 years and over	2 195	1 312	851	851	794
21 years and over	1 633	928	674	674	443
60 years and over	94	48	41	41	3
62 years and over	72	34	34	34	2
Median	23.1	22.5	23.5	23.5	20.8
Female	1 348	849	469	469	449
Under 5 years	84	68	13	13	29
5 to 9 years	56	41	12	12	16
10 to 14 years	48	32	15	15	4
15 to 19 years	218	170	48	48	135
20 to 24 years	327	145	180	180	118
25 to 34 years	309	200	103	103	108
35 to 44 years	146	102	37	37	26
45 to 54 years	82	52	26	26	9
55 to 64 years	51	29	20	20	3
65 to 74 years	19	6	12	12	1
75 to 84 years	5	2	2	2	-
85 years and over	3	2	1	1	-
3 and 4 years	36	30	6	6	14
16 years and over	1 149	699	427	427	397
18 years and over	1 125	680	422	422	393
21 years and over	839	490	327	327	222
60 years and over	55	25	27	27	1
62 years and over	39	16	21	21	1
Median	23.3	23.1	23.1	23.1	20.9
Male	1 275	794	466	466	466
Median age	22.9	21.9	23.8	23.8	20.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 623	1 643	935	935	915
In households	2 076	1 174	857	857	456
Householder	668	385	274	274	165
Family householder	400	294	100	100	128
Nonfamily householder	268	91	174	174	37
Living alone	131	64	65	65	21
Spouse	433	320	96	96	136
Child	505	372	119	119	120
Other relatives	73	33	39	39	7
Nonrelatives	397	64	329	329	28
Institutionalized persons	10	9	1	1	4
Other persons in group quarters	537	460	77	77	455
Persons per household	2.73	2.77	2.66	2.66	2.63
Persons per family	3.17	3.15	3.22	3.22	2.90
Persons 65 years and over	54	23	27	27	1
In households	52	22	26	26	1
Householder	26	10	13	13	-
Nonfamily householder	9	-	7	7	-
Living alone	7	-	5	5	-
Spouse	4	2	1	1	-
Other relatives	18	8	10	10	1
Nonrelatives	4	2	2	2	-
Institutionalized persons	2	1	1	1	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	400	294	100	100	128
With own children under 18 years	233	179	49	49	76
Number of own children under 18 years	411	318	81	81	115
Married-couple families	345	265	74	74	122
With own children under 18 years	209	163	41	41	72
Number of own children under 18 years	375	294	69	69	111
Female householder, no husband present	40	22	18	18	5
With own children under 18 years	19	15	4	4	4
Number of own children under 18 years	30	23	7	7	4
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	1 095	650	435	435	405
Never married	663	351	310	310	270
Now married, except separated	410	290	112	112	135
Separated	5	2	3	3	-
Widowed	6	1	5	5	-
Divorced	11	6	5	5	-
Females 15 years and over	1 160	708	429	429	400
Never married	631	334	295	295	251
Now married, except separated	464	337	110	110	142
Separated	15	10	5	5	2
Widowed	31	13	14	14	2
Divorced	19	14	5	5	3

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Charlottesville city	
			Total	Charlottesville city
AGE				
All persons -----	1 384	786	476	476
Under 5 years-----	128	71	44	44
5 to 9 years-----	103	61	30	30
10 to 14 years-----	89	61	17	17
15 to 19 years-----	119	76	38	38
20 to 24 years-----	234	102	126	126
25 to 34 years-----	309	170	111	111
35 to 44 years-----	178	109	46	46
45 to 54 years-----	95	60	26	26
55 to 64 years-----	61	36	17	17
65 to 74 years-----	42	25	14	14
75 to 84 years-----	22	14	6	6
85 years and over-----	4	1	1	1
3 and 4 years-----	50	32	15	15
16 years and over-----	1 049	582	382	382
18 years and over-----	1 022	568	372	372
21 years and over-----	889	492	317	317
60 years and over-----	94	54	29	29
62 years and over-----	85	48	26	26
Median -----	25.6	26.4	24.1	24.1
Female -----	667	387	214	214
Under 5 years-----	67	38	20	20
5 to 9 years-----	49	28	16	16
10 to 14 years-----	37	26	5	5
15 to 19 years-----	57	40	15	15
20 to 24 years-----	103	49	52	52
25 to 34 years-----	150	80	53	53
35 to 44 years-----	80	53	15	15
45 to 54 years-----	53	33	16	16
55 to 64 years-----	30	17	8	8
65 to 74 years-----	29	16	11	11
75 to 84 years-----	10	7	2	2
85 years and over-----	2	-	1	1
3 and 4 years-----	31	21	7	7
16 years and over-----	503	286	171	171
18 years and over-----	490	278	167	167
21 years and over-----	436	247	146	146
60 years and over-----	53	29	18	18
62 years and over-----	46	24	16	16
Median -----	26.3	26.3	24.9	24.9
Male -----	717	399	262	262
Median age -----	24.9	26.6	23.8	23.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons -----	1 384	786	476	476
In households -----	1 248	674	452	452
Householder -----	432	228	170	170
Family householder -----	255	151	78	78
Nonfamily householder -----	177	77	92	92
Living alone -----	107	53	48	48
Spouse -----	227	136	64	64
Child -----	372	216	111	111
Other relatives -----	49	24	16	16
Nonrelatives -----	168	70	91	91
Institutionalized persons -----	26	24	2	2
Other persons in group quarters -----	110	88	22	22
Persons per household -----	2.65	2.67	2.53	2.53
Persons per family -----	3.13	3.13	3.05	3.05
Persons 65 years and over -----	48	40	21	21
In households -----	60	32	21	21
Householder -----	45	24	16	16
Nonfamily householder -----	25	14	10	10
Living alone -----	24	13	10	10
Spouse -----	9	5	4	4
Other relatives -----	4	2	1	1
Nonrelatives -----	2	1	-	-
Institutionalized persons -----	7	7	-	-
Other persons in group quarters -----	1	1	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families -----	255	151	78	78
With own children under 18 years-----	145	97	35	35
Number of own children under 18 years-----	327	199	92	92
Married-couple families -----	196	119	58	58
With own children under 18 years-----	118	79	29	29
Number of own children under 18 years-----	261	161	71	71
Female householder, no husband present -----	40	26	11	11
With own children under 18 years-----	24	17	6	6
Number of own children under 18 years-----	57	37	17	17
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over -----	550	298	212	212
Never married -----	283	132	136	136
Now married, except separated -----	222	139	62	62
Separated -----	6	3	3	3
Widowed -----	14	12	2	2
Divorced -----	25	12	9	9
Females 15 years and over -----	514	295	173	173
Never married -----	181	96	77	77
Now married, except separated -----	244	146	69	69
Separated -----	17	7	9	9
Widowed -----	36	20	11	11
Divorced -----	36	26	7	7

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Charlottesville city	
			Total	Charlottesville city
AGE				
All persons	108 056	58 700	30 345	30 345
Under 5 years	7 053	3 969	1 570	1 570
5 to 9 years	6 524	3 899	1 274	1 274
10 to 14 years	5 704	3 360	1 054	1 054
15 to 19 years	8 069	5 120	1 850	1 850
20 to 24 years	12 646	5 155	6 376	6 376
25 to 34 years	20 198	10 695	6 021	6 021
35 to 44 years	16 665	9 812	3 710	3 710
45 to 54 years	10 544	6 193	2 272	2 272
55 to 64 years	8 643	4 719	2 155	2 155
65 to 74 years	7 069	3 524	2 146	2 146
75 to 84 years	3 826	1 763	1 433	1 433
85 years and over	1 115	491	484	484
3 and 4 years	2 821	1 609	600	600
16 years and over	87 702	46 881	26 249	26 249
18 years and over	85 576	45 567	25 840	25 840
21 years and over	77 597	41 099	22 924	22 924
60 years and over	16 352	8 073	5 187	5 187
62 years and over	14 576	7 080	4 756	4 756
Median	31.8	32.3	29.4	29.4
Female	55 549	30 006	15 982	15 982
Under 5 years	3 457	1 937	788	788
5 to 9 years	3 211	1 960	607	607
10 to 14 years	2 737	1 622	516	516
15 to 19 years	3 867	2 388	945	945
20 to 24 years	6 245	2 474	3 194	3 194
25 to 34 years	10 364	5 632	2 931	2 931
35 to 44 years	8 513	5 077	1 877	1 877
45 to 54 years	5 504	3 213	1 257	1 257
55 to 64 years	4 557	2 448	1 185	1 185
65 to 74 years	3 876	1 864	1 304	1 304
75 to 84 years	2 392	1 041	997	997
85 years and over	826	350	381	381
3 and 4 years	1 360	754	293	293
16 years and over	45 616	24 163	13 981	13 981
18 years and over	44 607	23 576	13 788	13 788
21 years and over	40 784	21 541	12 285	12 285
60 years and over	9 360	4 427	3 306	3 306
62 years and over	8 433	3 909	3 080	3 080
Median	32.9	33.2	31.0	31.0
Male	52 507	28 694	14 363	14 363
Median age	30.6	31.2	27.9	27.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	108 056	58 700	30 345	30 345
In households	101 552	54 135	28 444	28 444
Householder	41 329	21 663	12 543	12 543
Family householder	26 806	15 078	6 108	6 108
Nonfamily householder	14 523	6 585	6 435	6 435
Living alone	10 260	4 994	3 995	3 995
Spouse	22 580	12 941	4 784	4 784
Child	26 349	15 334	5 320	5 320
Other relatives	3 227	1 604	852	852
Nonrelatives	8 067	2 593	4 945	4 945
Institutionalized persons	1 573	986	552	552
Other persons in group quarters	4 931	3 579	1 349	1 349
Persons per household	2.47	2.51	2.28	2.28
Persons per family	2.96	2.99	2.80	2.80
Persons 65 years and over	12 010	5 778	4 063	4 063
In households	11 187	5 375	3 643	3 643
Householder	7 454	3 508	2 556	2 556
Nonfamily householder	3 172	1 332	1 345	1 345
Living alone	2 986	1 260	1 248	1 248
Spouse	2 737	1 389	790	790
Other relatives	822	414	220	220
Nonrelatives	174	64	77	77
Institutionalized persons	816	399	417	417
Other persons in group quarters	7	4	3	3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	26 806	15 079	6 109	6 109
With own children under 18 years	11 976	7 005	2 390	2 390
Number of own children under 18 years	20 736	12 270	4 049	4 049
Married-couple families	22 672	12 994	4 802	4 802
With own children under 18 years	9 924	5 924	1 804	1 804
Number of own children under 18 years	17 660	10 674	3 159	3 159
Female householder, no husband present	3 174	1 585	1 044	1 044
With own children under 18 years	1 637	858	493	493
Number of own children under 18 years	2 461	1 257	767	767
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	42 631	22 985	12 376	12 376
Never married	15 012	7 486	6 035	6 035
Now married, except separated	23 715	13 529	5 160	5 160
Separated	663	347	168	168
Widowed	848	425	260	260
Divorced	2 393	1 198	753	753
Females 15 years and over	46 144	24 487	14 071	14 071
Never married	13 426	6 550	5 725	5 725
Now married, except separated	23 572	13 503	5 052	5 052
Separated	869	451	247	247
Widowed	4 505	2 040	1 750	1 750
Divorced	3 772	1 943	1 297	1 297

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Charlottesville, VA MSA			Charlottesville city			Charlottesville, Greene County			Albemarle County			Tract 107	
		Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	
RACE															
All persons	131 107	68 040	12 429	10 297	40 341	4 078	6 003	3 326	4 958	1 708	5 003	4 467	5 388	4 454	
White	109 049	59 264	9 522	8 646	30 684	3 907	5 590	3 103	4 152	1 584	3 382	4 522	3 922	3 3	
Black	18 895	6 824	2 846	1 75	8 561	8 561	223	163	773	106	5	5	5	3	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	146	75	21	13	13	33	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Eskimo	138	73	19	-	1	33	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Aleut	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	643	18	27	935	5	5	5	56	21	17	127	142	141	
Asian	2 623	1 628	16	23	920	262	262	2	56	21	17	126	126	141	
Chinese	721	456	-	3	95	95	95	3	3	3	3	52	52	25	
Filipino	239	127	9	8	68	68	68	5	12	9	4	5	5	10	
Japanese	223	150	-	-	198	198	198	1	11	1	1	3	3	18	
Asian Indian	517	319	-	-	127	127	127	1	13	13	14	35	35	40	
Korean	429	293	3	6	103	103	103	6	17	6	11	9	11	25	
Vietnamese	198	94	-	1	1	-	-	6	6	2	-	-	-	13	
Cambodian	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lotian	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Thai	28	10	-	-	16	16	16	-	2	3	5	-	-	10	
Other Asian	222	174	2	-	46	46	46	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
Pacific Islander	36	15	2	4	15	15	15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Howon	19	6	2	4	7	7	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Samoan	-	4	3	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Guanon	-	4	3	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Pacific Islander	-	9	3	-	122	122	122	-	5	11	4	12	1	17	
Other race	392	234	22	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	17	
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	131 107	68 040	12 429	10 297	40 341	4 078	6 003	3 326	4 958	1 708	5 003	4 467	5 388	4 454	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	138 384	786	53	53	276	476	43	32	55	55	70	70	82	82	
Mexican	379	231	21	12	115	115	4	17	5	21	3	14	14	14	
Puerto Rican	173	104	13	10	44	44	3	6	6	6	11	11	14	14	
Cuban	84	37	2	-	45	45	17	20	19	1	2	2	12	12	
Other Hispanic	748	414	33	31	270	39 865	4 053	5 960	3 294	27	43	43	47	47	
Not of Hispanic origin	129 723	67 254	12 360	10 244	-	-	-	-	4 903	1 697	4 933	4 933	5 451	5 451	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons	131 107	68 040	12 429	10 297	40 341	4 078	6 003	3 326	4 958	1 708	5 003	4 467	5 388	4 454	
White	109 049	59 264	9 522	9 522	30 884	3 907	5 680	3 103	4 152	1 584	3 382	4 522	3 922	3 3	
Hispanic origin	993	564	473	473	339	339	20	33	387	4 467	4 467	4 467	4 467	4 467	
Not of Hispanic origin	108 056	58 700	9 475	9 475	30 245	30 245	5 657	5 657	773	1 573	1 573	4 16	4 16	4 16	
Black	18 895	6 824	2 846	6 644	8 561	8 561	151	151	163	106	106	382	382	4 389	
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	382	382	4 389	
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	382	382	4 389	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other race	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Not of Hispanic origin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 108	Tract 109-98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113-98	Tract 114	Tract 115-98	Tract 116-97	Tract 117-98	Tract 118-98
RACE												
White	All persons	4 845	8 171	5 386	3 303	4 997	6 801	3 815	108	-	-	-
Black		4 170	6 209	5 148	3 060	4 421	5 882	2 920	97	5	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		520	962	137	227	551	883	12	3	-	-	-
American Indian		11	6	11	3	5	10	3	-	-	-	-
Eskimo		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleut		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander		128	915	78	2	12	57	4	6	6	-	-
Asian		128	906	77	2	12	56	4	6	6	-	-
Chinese		51	274	23	2	12	4	7	-	-	-	-
Filipino		7	65	2	2	11	4	2	-	-	-	-
Japanese		9	89	7	-	13	2	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Indian		30	127	18	-	3	2	2	3	-	-	-
Korean		21	179	4	4	1	9	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnamese		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lotian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai		4	126	2	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Asian		2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Islander		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaiian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somohn		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamnon		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander		16	73	12	11	8	32	4	-	-	-	-
Other race		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		4 845	8 171	5 386	3 303	4 997	6 801	3 815	108	-	-	-
Hispanic origin [of any race]		46	160	52	17	54	28	37	-	-	-	-
Mexican		6	20	5	3	-	15	5	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rican		8	19	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Cuban		-	11	5	-	-	39	9	-	-	-	-
Other Hispanic		32	110	36	1	4	936	6 715	3 778	108	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin		4 799	8 011	5 334	3 282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons		4 845	8 171	5 386	3 303	4 997	6 801	3 815	108	-	-	-
White		4 170	6 209	5 148	3 060	4 421	5 882	2 920	97	-	-	-
Hispanic origin		4 149	6 115	5 100	3 050	4 364	5 826	2 888	97	5	-	-
Block		520	962	137	227	551	884	18	1	-	-	-
Hispanic origin		7	-	-	-	-	814	883	5	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		513	956	137	227	551	812	3	-	-	-	-
Hispanic origin		11	6	11	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin		1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
African		10	6	11	3	-	1	1	3	-	-	-
Not of African origin		128	915	915	78	2	12	57	4	6	-	-
Pacific Islander		4 149	6 115	5 100	3 050	4 364	5 826	2 888	97	5	-	-
Hispanic origin		126	912	912	77	2	12	53	4	6	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin		16	79	79	12	11	8	32	4	4	-	-
Other race		15	57	57	11	4	4	11	4	4	-	-
Hispanic origin		1	22	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fluvanna County			Greene County			Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city						
	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204, 98	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 1	Tract 201	Tract 2, 98	Tract 3, 01	Tract 3, 02	Tract 4, 97	Tract 4, 98
RACE													
White	5 011	3 997	3 421	—	5 951	4 346	719	2 866	4 381	2 067	2 242	2 955	3 773
Black	4 417	2 347	2 758	—	5 580	3 999	424	2 710	1 904	1 433	1 991	3 312	3 312
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	568	628	650	—	350	314	797	1 536	1 433	237	1 787	379	379
American Indian	10	6	5	—	6	6	7	—	—	—	2	2	2
Eskimo	10	6	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	4	2	—	10	17	9	65	120	14	8	7	17
Asian	12	4	2	—	6	17	9	64	118	14	8	7	17
Chinese	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	12	37	5	1	—	1
Filipino	—	9	—	—	2	1	1	8	8	2	1	1	1
Japanese	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	14	24	1	1	1	7
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	14	24	1	5	7	2
Korean	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	1	11	1	—	—	4
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	4	12	6	—	5	9	2	14	14	5	5	16	13
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	5 011	3 997	3 421	—	5 951	4 346	719	2 866	4 381	2 067	2 242	2 955	3 773
Hispanic origin (of any race)	26	21	22	5	34	19	2	28	49	7	8	38	52
Mexican	6	10	5	—	4	8	1	3	—	3	3	11	30
Puerto Rican	—	12	—	—	6	4	—	4	2	3	3	3	3
Cuban	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	7	10	16	24	7	17	1	16	34	17	6	19	18
Not of Hispanic origin	4 985	3 976	3 399	—	5 917	4 327	717	2 838	4 332	2 038	2 229	2 917	3 671
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	5 011	3 997	3 421	—	5 951	4 346	719	2 866	4 381	2 067	2 242	2 955	3 773
White	4 417	2 347	2 758	—	5 580	3 999	424	2 710	1 904	1 433	1 991	3 312	3 312
Hispanic origin	22	8	17	—	33	10	—	19	33	11	5	40	40
Not of Hispanic origin	4 395	2 339	2 741	5 547	3 989	424	1 971	2 677	1 876	1 980	1 388	3 222	3 222
Black	568	628	650	—	350	314	283	797	1 536	1 433	237	1 787	379
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	2
Not of Hispanic origin	568	624	649	—	350	314	283	792	1 533	1 422	237	1 767	377
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	6	5	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	10	6	5	—	5	6	—	7	—	—	1	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	4	2	—	10	17	9	65	120	14	8	7	17
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	12	4	2	—	10	16	9	65	120	14	8	7	17
Other race	4	4	4	—	12	4	2	14	14	5	5	16	13
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	4	—	12	4	2	14	14	5	5	16	13
Other race	4	4	4	—	12	4	2	14	14	5	5	16	13
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Not of Hispanic origin	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3

Table 8. Rate and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10.98	Tract 11.98
RACE								
All persons								
White	3 147	4 584	3 323	4 468	3 630	2 123	72	4
Black	1 273	3 916	2 733	3 940	3 255	1 983	68	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 830	528	315	4	100	4	3	—
Asian	1	6	4	2	4	2	—	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	34	111	255	198	64	33	—	—
Asian	34	110	249	198	61	33	—	—
Chinese	4	26	73	70	21	10	—	—
Filipino	3	13	30	20	5	—	—	—
Japanese	2	7	10	16	6	7	—	—
Asian Indian	11	24	75	20	14	9	—	—
Korean	—	—	35	35	3	—	—	—
Vietnamese	14	12	14	13	12	5	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lotian	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	5	9	21	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	8	19	16	8	4	5	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	3 147	4 584	3 323	4 468	3 630	2 123	72	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	15	45	79	45	44	14	5	—
Mexican	—	7	10	5	10	1	—	—
Puerto Rican	—	5	16	5	3	—	—	—
Cuban	3	8	7	3	1	2	—	—
Other Hispanic	6	25	46	33	14	5	—	—
Non of Hispanic origin	3 132	4 539	3 244	4 422	3 586	2 092	67	4
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN								
All persons	3 147	4 584	3 323	4 468	3 630	2 123	72	4
White	1 273	3 916	2 733	3 940	3 255	1 983	68	4
Hispanic origin	1 267	3 889	2 627	3 867	3 303	2 329	64	4
Not of Hispanic origin	1 830	528	315	320	303	100	3	—
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 825	527	315	320	299	100	3	—
Hispanic origin	2	10	4	2	4	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	2	9	4	2	4	2	—
Asian Indian	34	111	255	198	64	33	—	—
Other Asian	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	—
Pacific Islander	33	109	251	197	64	33	—	—
Hawaiian	8	19	16	8	4	5	—	—
Samoan	3	14	13	8	3	2	—	—
Guamanian	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Fluvanna County	Greene County	Charlottesville city		Albemarle County			
					Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 101		Tract 102	Tract 103
							Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
All housing units.....	51 932	25 958	5 035	4 154	16 785	16 785	1 551	2 227	1 389	1 958
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	48 709	24 433	4 518	3 749	16 009	16 009	1 431	2 147	1 215	1 840
Owner-occupied housing units.....	28 941	15 661	3 607	2 879	6 794	6 794	1 073	1 855	957	1 402
Percent of occupied housing units.....	59.4	64.1	79.8	76.8	42.4	42.4	75.0	86.4	78.8	76.8
White.....	25 767	14 290	2 909	2 710	5 858	5 858	1 039	1 769	900	1 173
Black.....	2 928	1 214	694	158	862	862	30	69	43	228
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	17	7	2	4	4	4	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	204	138	1	5	60	60	3	14	13	3
Other race.....	25	12	1	2	10	10	—	2	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	153	88	10	12	43	43	3	11	6	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	25 646	14 213	2 902	2 700	5 831	5 831	1 036	1 759	895	1 161
Renter-occupied housing units.....	19 768	8 772	911	870	9 215	9 215	358	292	258	438
White.....	15 873	7 544	726	803	6 800	6 800	342	276	236	394
Black.....	3 326	924	180	62	2 160	2 160	16	11	16	41
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	29	13	2	1	13	13	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	464	247	1	2	214	214	—	4	4	1
Other race.....	76	44	2	2	28	28	—	—	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	279	140	8	4	127	127	1	—	5	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	15 683	7 450	720	801	6 712	6 712	341	276	233	388
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	3 223	1 525	517	405	776	776	120	80	174	118
For sale only.....	425	193	75	39	118	118	9	25	35	34
For rent.....	848	490	36	33	289	289	11	8	96	19
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	410	228	70	32	80	80	19	13	34	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	685	212	184	233	56	56	34	13	—	26
For migrant workers.....	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant.....	846	393	152	68	233	233	47	21	9	47
Boroofed up.....	37	13	6	2	16	16	—	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	636	241	23	32	340	340	8	16	1	9
2 rooms.....	1 588	528	55	99	906	906	22	23	9	34
3 rooms.....	4 075	1 657	175	260	1 963	1 963	73	49	65	99
4 rooms.....	9 187	4 417	633	722	3 415	3 415	195	126	308	215
5 rooms.....	10 694	5 120	1 292	1 211	3 161	3 161	326	225	182	420
6 rooms.....	9 118	4 144	1 215	845	2 894	2 894	298	420	187	368
7 rooms.....	5 938	3 166	1 558	449	1 565	1 565	232	452	200	289
8 or more rooms.....	10 696	6 685	884	586	2 541	2 541	397	916	437	524
Median, all housing units.....	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.1	5.1	6.0	7.1	6.2	6.0
Mean, all housing units.....	5.8	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.3	5.3	6.3	7.1	6.3	6.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.1	6.1	7.1	6.4	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.4	6.4	7.4	7.0	6.5	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	4.4	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	32 202	16 467	4 399	3 224	8 112	8 112	1 380	1 986	884	1 757
1, attached.....	3 344	2 156	48	46	1 094	1 094	13	129	119	30
2.....	2 756	478	60	106	2 112	2 112	10	29	13	46
3 or 4.....	1 582	692	16	43	831	831	—	9	62	7
5 to 9.....	2 787	1 427	33	48	1 279	1 279	—	2	64	5
10 to 19.....	3 418	2 099	—	23	1 296	1 296	1	10	8	—
20 to 49.....	1 649	641	—	—	1 008	1 008	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	750	122	—	—	628	628	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2 815	1 611	409	595	200	200	136	40	236	86
Other.....	629	265	70	69	225	225	11	22	3	27
Occupied housing units.....	48 709	24 433	4 518	3 749	16 009	16 009	1 431	2 147	1 215	1 840
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	12 001	5 608	835	656	4 902	4 902	272	296	219	359
2 persons.....	16 890	8 778	1 617	1 217	5 278	5 278	492	372	372	684
3 persons.....	8 788	4 388	855	868	2 677	2 677	270	450	278	340
4 persons.....	7 053	3 723	717	649	1 964	1 964	251	462	241	288
5 persons.....	2 599	1 346	293	227	733	733	95	131	77	104
6 or more persons.....	1 378	590	201	132	455	455	51	56	28	65
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.23	2.25	2.38	2.50	2.09	2.09	2.40	2.56	2.56	2.32
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.35	2.40	2.39	2.55	2.14	2.14	2.45	2.65	2.73	2.37
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.03	1.97	2.34	2.35	2.04	2.04	2.20	2.06	2.07	2.16
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	47 513	23 979	4 364	3 635	15 535	15 535	1 398	2 133	1 206	1 804
1.01 to 1.50.....	879	343	113	85	338	338	26	8	9	27
1.51 or more.....	317	111	41	29	136	136	7	6	—	9
Mean.....	.43	.41	.45	.48	.45	.45	.43	.39	.42	.41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	21 709	11 562	2 450	1 908	5 789	5 789	628	1 504	687	908
Less than \$20,000.....	255	106	60	48	41	41	4	3	1	14
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1 121	391	258	143	329	329	27	7	5	46
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	2 878	1 023	512	353	990	990	83	27	15	131
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	3 964	1 604	532	586	1 242	1 242	100	156	45	182
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	3 861	1 871	436	412	1 142	1 142	83	237	112	169
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	5 038	3 184	382	305	1 167	1 167	151	510	368	224
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	2 312	1 676	150	43	443	443	56	272	106	92
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	866	604	61	8	193	193	26	101	18	24
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	473	327	40	6	100	100	33	65	8	10
\$300,000 or more.....	941	776	19	4	142	142	65	126	9	16
Median (dollars).....	93 200	111 200	75 100	73 800	84 800	84 800	104 500	132 100	121 400	88 300
Mean (dollars).....	118 200	138 400	88 400	78 600	103 500	103 500	140 400	157 700	127 900	104 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	18 342	7 741	724	742	9 135	9 135	204	212	245	270
Median contract rent (dollars).....	414	454	322	310	391	391	318	453	523	379
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	428	453	351	325	419	419	347	485	531	399
With meals included in rent.....	49	29	4	5	11	11	—	1	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	558	715	301	363	325	325	—	413	—	875
No meals included in rent.....	17 449	7 332	555	637	8 925	8 925	151	196	238	235
No cash rent.....	844	380	165	100	199	199	53	15	7	34

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.									
	Tract 105	Tract 106.98	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114
	647	2 162	2 584	2 318	1 560	2 048	1 284	2 026	2 631	1 554
All housing units	647	2 162	2 584	2 318	1 560	2 048	1 284	2 026	2 631	1 554
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	627	2 026	2 437	2 192	1 528	1 977	1 242	1 861	2 495	1 397
Owner-occupied housing units	475	1 298	974	820	61	1 682	959	1 325	1 731	1 049
Percent of occupied housing units	75.8	64.1	40.0	37.4	4.0	85.1	77.2	71.2	69.4	75.1
White	432	1 219	877	765	60	1 623	898	1 174	1 572	789
Black	38	47	75	30	1	41	59	149	148	258
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	29	21	24	—	15	1	2	7	1
Other race	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	8	10	2	—	12	2	2	14	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	430	1 213	868	763	60	1 612	896	1 172	1 561	787
Renter-occupied housing units	152	728	1 463	1 372	1 467	295	283	536	764	348
White	147	613	1 168	1 164	1 203	281	247	497	656	307
Black	5	92	261	182	82	10	35	38	93	40
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	1	4	—	1	—	1	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	17	27	16	165	3	—	—	7	—
Other race	—	4	6	6	17	—	1	—	6	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	15	35	15	30	2	2	7	13	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	145	602	1 144	1 159	1 184	279	246	490	649	301
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	20	136	147	126	32	71	42	165	136	157
For sale only	4	21	2	8	1	17	6	12	30	11
For rent	1	76	89	100	16	8	12	13	27	13
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	15	31	5	—	9	8	49	14	18
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	14	21	5	8	16	1	28	16	26
For migrant workers	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	2
Other vacant	11	9	4	7	7	20	14	61	49	87
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	5
ROOMS										
1 room	4	5	4	9	126	31	3	12	5	7
2 rooms	12	22	60	71	139	23	12	34	48	16
3 rooms	22	108	178	172	440	56	86	122	120	59
4 rooms	62	436	712	579	469	67	174	275	578	218
5 rooms	93	298	732	457	226	148	339	470	773	428
6 rooms	76	253	494	264	70	214	261	396	474	368
7 rooms	77	241	192	210	59	299	163	260	301	191
8 or more rooms	301	799	212	556	31	1 210	246	457	332	267
Median, all housing units	7.2	6.3	5.0	5.2	3.7	8.0	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.6
Median, all occupied housing units	7.1	6.5	5.2	5.8	3.7	7.8	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.3	6.5	5.0	5.3	3.7	8.0	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	7.9	7.8	5.9	7.9	6.3	8.3	5.9	6.2	5.6	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.6	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	530	1 143	456	743	33	1 856	1 041	1 794	1 530	1 334
1, attached	11	366	685	374	122	67	10	10	203	17
2	13	52	34	119	7	37	20	31	35	31
3 or 4	12	110	57	284	17	24	30	18	44	18
5 to 9	10	145	399	359	271	29	—	16	126	1
10 to 19	11	301	620	299	698	1	27	2	92	11
20 to 49	25	27	141	75	349	—	—	—	24	—
50 or more	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	31	7	58	50	—	11	153	132	559	112
Other	4	11	12	15	63	23	3	23	18	30
Occupied housing units	627	2 026	2 437	2 192	1 528	1 977	1 242	1 861	2 495	1 397
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	96	475	817	692	582	319	277	384	512	297
2 persons	244	775	902	853	544	751	443	658	860	443
3 persons	118	325	367	313	264	339	231	328	491	272
4 persons	111	298	239	212	107	370	191	296	431	226
5 persons	38	118	95	84	27	149	67	125	139	97
6 or more persons	20	35	17	38	4	49	33	70	62	62
Median, occupied housing units	2.39	2.19	1.95	1.97	1.83	2.39	2.28	2.33	2.36	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.61	2.32	2.01	2.26	1.60	2.47	2.34	2.35	2.43	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.99	1.96	1.91	1.80	1.85	1.74	1.99	2.26	2.17	2.31
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	621	2 011	2 407	2 162	1 454	1 967	1 225	1 799	2 429	1 345
1.01 to 1.50	3	10	18	25	52	6	15	51	50	43
1.51 or more	3	5	12	5	22	4	2	11	16	9
Mean	.38	.37	.42	.38	.53	.35	.43	.44	.47	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	386	1 186	802	730	41	1 416	709	801	1 064	700
Less than \$20,000	4	2	—	—	2	5	20	14	37	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	8	3	—	1	—	8	29	85	41	131
\$40,000 to \$59,999	12	10	50	6	—	19	121	157	178	214
\$60,000 to \$79,999	16	53	178	41	2	43	188	153	299	148
\$80,000 to \$99,999	24	167	325	156	4	39	166	119	188	82
\$100,000 to \$149,999	99	539	237	202	31	181	132	158	287	65
\$150,000 to \$199,999	125	345	4	156	2	364	50	57	35	12
\$200,000 to \$249,999	55	39	1	45	1	242	10	22	16	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	22	15	—	35	1	120	2	10	2	4
\$300,000 or more	21	13	7	88	—	398	6	20	4	3
Median (dollars)	161 500	134 800	88 700	140 300	118 100	210 700	81 200	78 400	80 000	56 700
Mean (dollars)	170 300	138 800	94 700	175 900	125 500	260 400	91 000	97 700	89 100	65 500
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	125	714	1 451	1 354	1 460	229	245	342	650	222
Median contract rent (dollars)	424	487	492	489	429	418	277	372	388	241
Mean contract rent (dollars)	481	520	485	490	443	515	299	364	381	256
With meals included in rent	—	14	—	4	1	1	3	1	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	1 077	—	325	463	413	396	337	232	213
No meals included in rent	121	685	1 434	1 325	1 450	200	217	273	615	174
No cash rent	4	15	17	25	9	28	25	68	33	47

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.					Fluvanna County	
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 117.98	Tract 118.98	Tract 201	Tract 202
	All housing units	19	—	—	—	—	2 114
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units	18	—	—	—	—	1 877	1 419
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	1 537	1 109
Percent of occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	81.9	78.2
White	—	—	—	—	—	1 404	708
Black	—	—	—	—	—	130	400
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	1 401	707
Renter-occupied housing units	18	—	—	—	—	340	310
White	13	—	—	—	—	313	204
Black	2	—	—	—	—	24	105
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other race	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	13	—	—	—	—	310	202
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units	1	—	—	—	—	237	180
For sale only	—	—	—	—	—	48	16
For rent	—	—	—	—	—	18	13
Rented or sold, not occupied	1	—	—	—	—	13	39
for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	—	—	—	—	123	37
for migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	—	—	—	—	35	75
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
ROOMS							
1 room	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
2 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	10	31
3 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	41	75
4 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	234	214
5 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	518	384
6 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	550	344
7 rooms	—	—	—	—	—	346	233
8 or more rooms	—	—	—	—	—	413	308
Median, all housing units	3.2	—	—	—	—	6.0	5.7
Mean, all housing units	3.4	—	—	—	—	6.2	6.0
Median, occupied housing units	3.1	—	—	—	—	6.0	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.1	—	—	—	—	5.2	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	—	—	—	—	—	1 922	1 339
1, attached	—	—	—	—	—	14	19
2	—	—	—	—	—	12	22
3 or 4	—	—	—	—	—	1	11
5 to 9	—	—	—	—	—	6	26
10 to 19	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	148	143
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	—	—	11	39
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	18	—	—	—	—	1 877	1 419
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	11	—	—	—	—	308	290
2 persons	5	—	—	—	—	748	462
3 persons	2	—	—	—	—	367	252
4 persons	—	—	—	—	—	283	221
5 persons	—	—	—	—	—	102	108
6 or more persons	—	—	—	—	—	49	86
Median, occupied housing units	1.50	—	—	—	—	2.32	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	2.32	2.45
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.50	—	—	—	—	2.33	2.25
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	18	—	—	—	—	1 841	1 348
1.01 to 1.50	—	—	—	—	—	26	49
1.51 or more	—	—	—	—	—	10	22
Mean	.47	—	—	—	—	.42	.47
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	1 200	667
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	6	41
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	—	—	—	—	37	123
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	—	—	—	—	131	181
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	—	—	—	—	214	153
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	288	90
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	—	—	290	57
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	127	13
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	52	6
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	38	1
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	17	2
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	95 100	58 400
Mean (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	113 300	65 900
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	18	—	—	—	—	289	250
Median contract rent (dollars)	313	—	—	—	—	419	259
Mean contract rent (dollars)	328	—	—	—	—	441	248
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	213	363
No meals included in rent	18	—	—	—	—	257	152
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	31	97

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fluvanna County—Con.		Greene County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city			
	Tract 203	Tract 204.98	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 3.01
All housing units	1 322	-	2 495	1 659	484	1 156	1 416	990
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 222	-	2 173	1 576	416	1 099	1 317	959
Owner-occupied housing units	961	-	1 643	1 236	102	351	239	508
Percent of occupied housing units	78.6		75.6	78.4	24.5	31.9	18.1	53.0
White	797	-	1 548	1 162	75	194	52	489
Black	164	-	91	67	26	154	185	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	2	3	1	2	1	3
Other race	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	-	7	5	-	5	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	794	-	1 542	1 158	75	192	52	488
Renter-occupied housing units	261	-	530	340	314	748	1 078	451
White	209	-	495	308	197	551	667	422
Black	51	-	33	29	110	183	368	27
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	-	-	1	1	4	11	39	2
Other race	1	-	-	2	2	2	3	-
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	-	2	2	2	10	13	5
White, not of Hispanic origin	208	-	493	308	197	543	659	417
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	100	-	322	83	68	57	99	31
For sale only	11	-	27	12	24	6	8	4
For rent	5	-	14	16	27	18	52	4
Rented or sold, not occupied	18	-	25	7	4	2	4	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	24	-	221	12	10	6	1	2
For migrant workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other vacant	42	-	35	33	3	25	34	17
Boadered up	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
ROOMS								
1 room	11	-	25	7	13	6	70	14
2 rooms	14	-	72	27	52	44	154	35
3 rooms	59	-	218	62	164	101	181	166
4 rooms	185	-	435	287	79	352	390	185
5 rooms	390	-	626	495	98	275	260	147
6 rooms	321	-	508	357	38	184	157	165
7 rooms	179	-	270	179	20	82	86	93
8 or more rooms	163	-	341	245	20	112	118	185
Median, all housing units	5.5		5.3	5.4	3.7	4.8	4.3	5.1
Mean, all housing units	5.7		5.5	5.7	4.1	5.1	4.5	5.4
Median, occupied housing units	5.5		5.4	5.4	3.5	4.8	4.3	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7		5.7	5.6	5.4	6.3	5.9	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.9		4.5	4.7	3.3	4.3	4.0	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	1 138	-	2 006	1 218	61	488	411	506
1, attached	15	-	21	9	85	36	47	-
2	26	-	42	64	24	93	124	104
3 or 4	4	-	21	22	41	52	127	54
5 to 9	1	-	40	8	100	96	296	43
10 to 19	-	-	23	-	54	113	242	28
20 to 49	-	-	-	-	86	136	152	109
50 or more	-	-	-	-	88	74	-	65
Mobile home or trailer	118	-	296	299	-	1	2	25
Other	20	-	46	23	21	18	26	9
Occupied housing units	1 222	-	2 173	1 576	416	1 099	1 317	959
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	237	-	400	256	248	294	404	428
2 persons	387	-	711	506	108	351	367	310
3 persons	236	-	479	389	35	236	195	115
4 persons	213	-	368	281	14	143	196	71
5 persons	83	-	129	98	7	45	71	28
6 or more persons	66	-	86	46	4	30	84	7
Median, occupied housing units	2.47		2.47	2.57	1.50-	2.23	2.19	1.67
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.47		2.55	2.56	1.66	2.12	1.95	1.96
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.46		2.21	2.59	1.50-	2.28	2.27	1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 175	-	2 091	1 544	408	1 057	1 240	949
1.01 to 1.50	38	-	59	26	5	32	45	4
1.51 or more	9	-	23	6	3	10	32	6
Mean	.48	-	.48	.48	.41	48	.58	.36
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	583	-	1 042	866	39	310	182	393
Less than \$20,000	13	-	39	9	-	3	14	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	98	-	103	40	3	59	65	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999	200	-	228	125	7	40	60	14
\$60,000 to \$79,999	145	-	267	299	22	39	21	76
\$80,000 to \$99,999	58	-	184	228	22	89	15	94
\$100,000 to \$149,999	35	-	150	155	2	78	8	112
\$150,000 to \$199,999	10	-	37	6	2	10	1	51
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	-	7	1	3	2	-	15
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	-	5	1	-	2	-	9
\$300,000 or more	2	-	2	2	-	8	-	18
Median (dollars)	57 900	-	70 900	77 100	68 800	84 400	43 000	103 200
Mean (dollars)	62 800	-	76 900	80 700	81 700	89 400	48 500	127 300
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	185	-	433	309	314	745	1 072	448
Median contract rent (dollars)	314	-	303	318	196	507	380	419
Mean contract rent (dollars)	298	-	312	341	268	531	473	417
With meals included in rent	2	-	3	2	1	3	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	313	-	379	338	113	362	-	-
No meals included in rent	146	-	358	279	303	731	1 049	439
No cash rent	37	-	72	28	10	11	23	9

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98	Tract 8
	1 021	1 143	1 677	1 229	1 847	1 566	1 808	1 521
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	968	1 085	1 597	1 156	1 780	1 509	1 745	1 478
Owner-occupied housing units	494	416	819	451	896	128	837	918
Percent of occupied housing units	51.0	38.3	51.3	39.0	50.3	8.5	48.0	62.1
White	484	208	795	273	849	125	814	892
Black	8	205	19	168	29	3	16	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	4	10	15	—	6	11
Other race	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	4	5	1	6	2	1	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	482	208	791	273	846	123	813	888
Renter-occupied housing units	474	669	778	705	884	1 381	908	560
White	405	290	653	268	720	1 134	804	439
Black	68	376	121	432	141	149	63	110
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	1	1	3	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	1	3	16	90	36	8
Other race	—	2	2	1	4	7	4	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	8	14	1	10	37	11	9
White, not of Hispanic origin	402	288	642	268	714	1 106	797	433
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	53	58	80	73	67	57	63	43
For sale only	13	4	13	11	9	2	7	11
For rent	6	16	20	34	22	34	26	19
Rented or sold, not occupied	11	3	14	4	14	7	9	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	2	3	1	5	7	12	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	18	33	30	23	17	7	9	9
Baorded up	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room	9	9	29	24	5	70	51	39
2 rooms	36	42	70	39	48	202	104	70
3 rooms	83	166	158	135	95	392	175	108
4 rooms	221	263	476	230	230	427	289	158
5 rooms	273	246	437	210	375	211	274	147
6 rooms	191	198	280	400	477	111	239	236
7 rooms	92	111	122	97	260	62	198	198
8 or more rooms	116	108	105	94	357	91	478	565
Median, all housing units	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.4	5.9	3.8	5.5	6.5
Median, all occupied housing units	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.2	6.0	4.1	5.8	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.9	3.8	5.6	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.9	5.4	6.1	6.5	6.4	7.6	7.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.5	5.2	3.6	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	646	541	942	445	1 133	274	1 016	964
1, attached	59	45	76	346	218	38	39	68
2	219	172	294	170	395	145	109	106
3 or 4	37	87	67	55	61	105	110	24
5 to 9	5	159	37	82	18	252	124	43
10 to 19	26	12	23	108	2	351	228	108
20 to 49	—	6	118	—	—	179	36	186
50 or more	2	69	—	—	—	212	120	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	42	98	12	1	—	—	—
Other	27	10	22	11	19	10	25	22
Occupied housing units	968	1 085	1 597	1 156	1 780	1 509	1 745	1 478
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	300	317	521	278	379	580	550	390
2 persons	343	280	526	322	640	509	649	539
3 persons	167	188	259	244	354	177	272	272
4 persons	111	151	175	178	247	152	210	195
5 persons	34	92	68	83	105	42	47	64
6 or more persons	13	57	48	51	55	49	17	18
Median, occupied housing units	2.04	2.31	2.03	2.43	2.30	1.84	2.00	2.15
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.04	2.17	2.09	2.20	2.25	2.02	2.09	2.27
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.02	2.45	1.93	2.63	2.36	1.82	1.90	1.84
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	949	1 024	1 540	1 095	1 756	1 443	1 724	1 463
1.01 to 1.50	15	43	44	48	20	49	11	10
1.51 or more	4	18	13	13	4	17	10	5
Mean	.43	.52	.47	.52	.43	.53	.37	.37
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	427	357	624	411	805	107	742	838
Less than \$20,000	—	6	7	5	5	—	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9	54	88	38	5	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	104	156	299	192	71	10	4	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	161	97	198	127	243	26	46	19
\$80,000 to \$99,999	83	30	29	42	305	26	112	117
\$100,000 to \$149,999	43	14	3	5	164	30	178	430
\$150,000 to \$199,999	18	—	—	1	8	9	141	182
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	—	—	—	2	5	93	65
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	—	—	1	—	65	18
\$300,000 or more	3	—	—	1	1	1	102	7
Median (dollars)	73 000	54 800	55 300	55 700	84 800	93 900	158 600	133 700
Mean (dollars)	81 800	58 000	55 700	60 500	87 200	105 700	191 300	142 200
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	469	661	764	688	877	1 379	903	553
Median contract rent (dollars)	353	258	342	378	458	400	429	428
Mean contract rent (dollars)	356	247	342	360	467	445	480	448
With meals included in rent	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	90	413	—	—	—	237	513
No meals included in rent	454	631	741	680	853	1 367	884	541
No cash rent	15	29	22	8	24	12	18	11

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10.9B	Tract 11.97	Tract 11.9B	Tract 12.96	Tract 12.97	Tract 12.98	Tract 116.97
All housing units.....	888	24	—	2	—	—	—	13
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	861	24	—	2	—	—	—	13
Owner-occupied housing units.....	619	4	—	—	—	—	—	12
Percent of occupied housing units.....	71.9	16.7	—	—	—	—	—	92.3
White.....	592	4	—	—	—	—	—	12
Black.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	584	4	—	—	—	—	—	12
Renter-occupied housing units.....	242	20	—	2	—	—	—	—
White.....	228	19	—	2	—	—	—	—
Block.....	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	225	18	—	2	—	—	—	1
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For sale only.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For rent.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	B	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boarded up.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 rooms.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 rooms.....	35	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 rooms.....	110	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 rooms.....	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 rooms.....	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 rooms.....	137	5	—	—	—	—	—	2
8 or more rooms.....	179	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	6.0	—	5.5	—	—	—	7.9
Mean, all housing units.....	6.1	5.8	—	5.5	—	—	—	8.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.9	6.0	—	5.5	—	—	—	7.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	7.5	—	—	—	—	—	7.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.9	—	5.5	—	—	—	8.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	665	6	—	2	—	—	—	12
1, attached.....	22	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.....	155	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 or 4.....	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 to 9.....	16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	861	24	—	2	—	—	—	13
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	206	4	—	1	—	—	—	2
2 persons.....	323	7	—	—	—	—	—	4
3 persons.....	155	5	—	—	—	—	—	2
4 persons.....	114	3	—	—	—	—	—	4
5 persons.....	43	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
6 or more persons.....	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.20	2.70	—	2.00	—	—	—	2.75
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.21	1.50	—	2.00	—	—	—	2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.16	3.10	—	2.00	—	—	—	4.00
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	849	23	—	2	—	—	—	13
1.01 to 1.50.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.51 or more.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean.....	40	52	—	.36	—	—	—	36
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	539	3	—	—	—	—	—	12
Less than \$20,000.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	211	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	B5 100	92 500	—	—	—	—	—	100 000
Mean (dollars).....	92 600	91 700	—	—	—	—	—	106 300
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	241	20	—	1	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	389	416	—	675	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	412	443	—	675	—	—	—	—
With meals included in rent.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	231	20	—	1	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Charlottesville, VA MSA				Albemarle County						
		Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Fairfax County	Greene County	Total Charlottesville city	Tract 104	Tract 106-98	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109-98	Tract 112
Occupied housing units -----	41 640	21 834	3 635	3 513	12 658	12 658	1 567	1 832	2 045	1 929	1 263	1 671
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25 767	14 290	2 909	2 710	5 858	5 858	1 173	1 219	877	765	60	1 174
Percent of occupied housing units -----	61.9	65.4	80.0	77.1	46.3	46.3	74.9	66.5	42.9	39.7	4.8	70.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 873	7 544	726	803	6 800	6 800	394	613	1 168	1 164	1 203	497
Percent of occupied housing units -----	38.1	34.6	20.0	22.9	53.7	53.7	25.1	33.5	57.1	60.3	95.2	29.7
ROOMS												
1 room -----	439	175	9	17	238	238	5	2	2	7	100	8
2 rooms -----	1 090	363	27	64	636	636	20	18	40	53	82	28
3 rooms -----	2 905	1 267	101	175	1 362	1 362	73	88	139	133	339	91
4 rooms -----	6 833	3 404	410	570	2 449	2 449	167	323	303	539	430	222
5 rooms -----	8 306	4 111	890	982	2 323	2 323	227	227	555	368	196	371
6 rooms -----	7 350	3 511	891	766	2 182	2 182	206	206	419	233	62	323
7 rooms -----	5 067	2 818	602	604	1 243	1 243	239	225	167	194	56	221
8 or more rooms -----	9 650	6 185	705	535	2 225	2 225	465	743	184	30	407	407
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.2	6.2	6.7	5.0	5.4	3.8	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.7	7.8	5.9	6.3	4.9	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.4	3.7	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached -----	26 940	14 350	3 252	2 737	6 601	6 601	1 401	1 051	397	668	26	1 485
1, attached -----	2 514	1 802	404	31	654	654	25	307	590	323	111	8
2, attached -----	2 078	2 078	49	97	1 528	1 528	38	40	7	23	100	22
3 or 4 -----	1 168	525	10	40	593	593	7	79	46	210	14	17
5 or 9 -----	1 849	1 849	16	40	808	808	5	109	249	293	175	14
10 to 19 -----	1 849	1 633	-	19	859	859	-	208	492	222	565	2
20 to 49 -----	1 302	521	-	-	781	781	-	23	90	64	306	-
50 or more -----	582	98	-	-	484	484	-	98	-	-	-	102
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 218	2 218	239	494	179	179	69	6	54	41	-	-
Other -----	478	478	42	55	171	171	22	9	6	8	59	21
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person -----	10 343	5 041	643	613	4 026	4 026	305	438	734	632	528	339
2 persons -----	14 927	7 976	1 418	1 152	4 396	4 396	600	716	777	760	449	604
3 persons -----	7 351	3 850	680	813	2 002	2 002	286	283	274	263	194	299
4 persons -----	5 849	3 316	551	615	1 467	1 467	244	255	181	173	70	274
5 persons -----	2 062	1 469	149	207	493	493	82	106	65	69	32	96
6 or more persons -----	993	496	110	113	274	274	32	14	32	4	173	59
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.20	2.24	2.31	2.49	2.02	2.02	1.87	2.17	1.94	1.96	2.21	2.32
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.33	2.39	2.32	2.54	2.11	2.11	2.35	2.30	1.88	1.74	1.74	2.35
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.96	1.92	2.28	2.33	1.93	1.93	2.12	1.88	1.81	1.74	-	2.25
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less -----	40 969	21 558	3 573	3 416	12 422	12 422	1 550	1 823	2 036	1 910	1 240	1 621
1.01 to 1.50 -----	506	213	46	74	1 733	1 733	12	6	5	16	16	40
1.51 or more -----	165	63	16	23	63	63	5	3	4	3	7	10
Mean -----	.41	.40	.42	.48	.42	.42	.40	.36	.40	.36	.36	.43
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	19 201	10 497	1 944	1 799	4 961	4 961	714	1 113	724	686	41	683
Less than \$1,000 -----	120	54	17	30	19	19	13	23	3	1	-	13
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 397	1 397	999	1 169	123	137	699	62	43	43	3	56
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	2 612	2 433	757	321	431	566	1 052	1 052	1 052	1 052	1 052	1 052
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	2 125	1 757	566	1 395	431	401	1 073	1 073	1 073	1 073	1 073	1 073
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3 444	3 195	3 028	3 028	496	496	1 117	1 117	432	432	504	220
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	4 813	2 288	1 608	1 455	433	433	191	191	85	85	330	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	855	857	597	595	40	40	100	100	9	9	43	21
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	463	318	761	17	141	141	141	141	14	14	34	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	923	761	83 200	74 700	90 100	90 100	110 900	113 800	139 200	139 200	88 800	118 100
\$300,000 or more -----	98 100	116 000	144 200	97 700	80 100	110 900	110 900	113 800	113 800	113 800	125 500	104 900
Median (dollars) -----												
Mean (dollars) -----	124 900	144 200	97 700	80 100	110 900	110 900	113 800	113 800	113 800	113 800	136 85	135 335
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	14 539	6 551	559	680	6 749	6 749	238	600	1 159	1 159	1 146	305
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	427	458	344	312	408	408	387	501	490	490	438	376
With rents included in rent -----	446	460	380	331	448	448	413	527	500	500	452	374
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	42	28	3	3	327	327	875	1 077	1 077	1 077	325	337
No cash rent -----	598	6	298	30	581	581	574	213	1 117	1 117	1 146	242
Mean (dollars) -----	13 818	6	335	123	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Albermarle County—Con.				Fluvanna County				Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city						
		Tract 113-98	Tract 114	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 2,98	Tract 4,97	Tract 4,98	Tract 5,01	Tract 5,02	Tract 6	Tract 7,98
Occupied housing units	2,228	1,096	1,717	912	1,006	745	719	498	1,448	541	1,569	1,259	1,618			
TENURE																
Owner-occupied housing units	1,572	789	1,404	708	797	194	52	208	795	273	849	125	814			
Percent of occupied housing units	70.6	72.0	81.8	77.6	79.2	26.0	41.8	54.9	50.5	54.1	9.9	50.3	50.3			
Renter-occupied housing units	636	307	313	204	209	551	667	290	653	268	720	134	804			
Percent of occupied housing units	29.4	28.0	18.2	22.4	20.8	74.0	92.8	58.2	45.1	49.5	95.9	90.1	49.7			
ROOMS																
1 room	5	3	1	4	4	4	44	3	22	14	2	51				
2 rooms	32	4	8	13	6	23	97	15	54	9	40	165	44			
3 rooms	83	34	30	38	33	66	108	80	127	32	76	303	138			
4 rooms	139	193	95	122	227	220	223	127	404	103	324	324	250			
5 rooms	651	292	402	196	292	180	102	102	379	99	181	323	174			
6 rooms	413	250	440	192	259	110	44	92	257	181	397	100	221			
7 rooms	281	153	292	160	150	47	32	40	109	49	55	187				
8 or more rooms	299	221	351	214	140	87	69	39	96	54	323	459				
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.9	5.8				
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.7	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.5				
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.5	5.2	3.7	4.1			
UNITS IN STRUCTURE																
1, detached	1,343	963	1,584	796	872	240	101	264	872	244	1,016	251	956			
1, attached	175	27	9	12	15	22	61	13	139	321	234	251				
2, attached	32	1	1	1	1	5	22	74	70	226	93	90	94			
3 or 4	35	11	1	2	13	1	1	84	205	33	27	30	102			
5 or 6	91	79	9	—	—	69	162	55	55	17	12	18	184			
7 or 8	17	—	—	—	—	128	96	4	4	99	—	—	254	30		
9 or more	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	40	—	—	—	161	99			
Mobile home or trailer	443	60	101	55	83	13	16	6	95	7	1	1	—			
Other	13	16	8	19	15	13	16	6	18	6	17	9	21			
PERSONS IN UNIT																
1 person	459	231	281	195	187	196	232	187	471	168	340	487	516			
2 persons	777	534	731	345	342	162	192	150	498	180	594	424	607			
3 persons	442	224	338	147	165	162	91	68	230	88	310	146	243			
4 persons	381	184	247	137	167	100	18	18	151	63	206	126	196			
5 persons	17	66	86	58	69	34	33	25	62	34	81	34	41			
6 or more persons	52	37	34	30	46	22	53	13	36	6	207	2.5	1.5			
Median, occupied housing units	2,34	2,40	2,49	2,34	2,42	2,26	2,42	2,16	1,91	2,01	2,07	2,25	2,01	1,88		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2,42	2,41	2,34	2,35	2,40	2,31	2,43	2,11	1,93	1,89	2,09	2,01	2,01	1,87		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2,14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,20	1,94	1,89	2,13	2,24	2,24	1,87		
PERSONS PER ROOM																
1,00 or less	2,186	1,067	1,697	893	983	715	685	485	1,410	531	1,559	1,211	1,604			
1,01 to 1,10	32	25	13	7	5	7	22	10	30	9	8	8	38	7		
1,11 to 1,20	10	4	4	41	41	46	7	12	3	1	2	10	10	.36		
1,21 or more	46	44	—	—	—	—	48	.61	.45	.46	.43	.41	.51			
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
VALUE																
Specified owner-occupied housing units	978	500	1,106	377	461	165	24	171	603	251	761	104	720			
Less than \$20,000	10	16	3	8	6	—	1	13	87	13	5	—	—			
\$20,000 to \$29,999	36	69	18	26	65	4	1	71	287	109	66	8	3			
\$30,000 to \$39,999	156	144	103	99	146	4	1	5	191	227	25	43	43			
\$40,000 to \$59,999	277	109	187	100	144	15	5	5	22	28	31	293	105			
\$60,000 to \$79,999	177	78	277	79	52	58	5	11	3	5	154	176	30			
\$80,000 to \$99,999	288	63	286	79	34	10	9	1	—	—	8	9	91			
\$100,000 to \$149,999	32	11	126	9	52	4	3	2	—	—	2	5	65			
\$150,000 to \$199,999	16	4	52	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	101			
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159,600			
\$250,000 to \$299,999	81	100	62,800	97,700	69,100	61,500	101,700	84,300	59,400	55,200	60,300	85,000	95,000	107,000		
\$300,000 or more	90	100	117,500	77,800	66,500	120,100	83,900	63,800	55,600	64,500	87,600	103,000	133,000			
Median (dollars)	546	187	264	153	162	550	667	267	642	713	132	799				
Mean (dollars)	388	238	458	264	317	566	437	268	334	453	403	433				
With means included in rent	384	270	457	258	354	574	562	257	340	387	457	484				
Without means included in rent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
No cash rent	514	146	235	213	363	313	350	413	277	692	122	784				
CONTRACT RENT																
Specified renter-occupied housing units	546	187	264	153	162	550	667	267	642	713	132	799				
Median contract rent (dollars)	388	238	458	264	317	566	437	268	334	453	403	433				
With means included in rent	384	270	457	258	354	574	562	257	340	387	457	484				
Without means included in rent	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
No cash rent	514	146	235	213	363	313	350	413	277	692	122	784				

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Charlottesville, VA MSA				Charlottesville city				Albemarle County				
		Charlottesville, VA	Albemarle County	Florence County	Greene County	Total	Charlottesville city	Total	Tract 104	Tract 107	Total	Tract 108	Tract 109-98	Tract 112
Occupied housing units -----	6 254	2 138	874	220	3 022	3 022	267	336	212	63	187			
TENURE														
Owner-occupied housing units -----	2 928	1 214	694	158	862	862	226	75	30	1	149			
46.8	56.8	79.4	71.8	28.5	84.6	22.3	14.2	1.2			79.7			
3 326	56.2	180	62	2 160	4.1	26.1	18.2				38			
Percent of occupied housing units -----	53.2	43.2	20.6	28.2	71.5	15.4	77.7	85.8			20.3			
Renter-occupied housing units -----														
Percent of occupied housing units -----														
ROOMS														
1 room -----	75	16	7	1	51	51	1	2	2	4	1			
2 rooms -----	272	53	19	7	193	193	2	15	11	5	-			
3 rooms -----	666	159	44	21	442	442	10	22	18	30	10			
4 rooms -----	1 370	501	150	41	678	678	30	110	76	31	28			
5 rooms -----	1 600	616	278	68	638	638	87	106	58	10	62			
6 rooms -----	1 182	387	195	43	553	553	38	17	2	1	47			
7 rooms -----	544	195	89	17	243	243	44	21	10	-	26			
8 or more rooms -----	545	211	88	22	224	224	38	22	-		13			
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.6	4.7	4.5	3.6	5.4			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	6.0	6.0	5.8	6.2	7.2	4.3	5.5			
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.3	3.6	4.8			
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1 detached -----	3 114	1 161	697	145	1 111	1 111	250	41	35	1	162			
2 attached -----	554	163	13	5	373	373	3	61	31	1	1			
3 or 4 -----	466	33	8	3	422	422	2	8	11	-	2			
5 to 9 -----	280	90	5	2	183	183	-	7	41	-	1			
10 to 19 -----	572	185	8	3	373	373	-	81	35	23	2			
20 to 49 -----	531	219	-	-	309	309	-	92	37	36	-			
50 or more -----	188	60	-	-	128	128	-	22	8	-	-			
Mobile home or trailer -----	102	21	-	-	81	81	-	21	-	-	-			
Other -----	364	184	120	5	51	9	3	3	7	-	18			
PERSONS IN UNIT														
1 person -----	1 495	490	171	40	794	794	54	68	53	30	45			
2 persons -----	1 715	672	196	61	786	786	81	109	79	35	52			
3 persons -----	247	415	173	50	669	669	53	80	38	9	29			
4 persons -----	945	305	164	31	445	445	42	50	25	7	21			
5 persons -----	493	171	80	20	222	222	22	26	14	2	29			
6 or more persons -----	359	85	18	18	166	166	15	3	3	-	11			
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.45	2.36	2.90	2.68	2.41	2.41	2.48	2.42	2.17	1.83	2.43			
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.53	2.49	2.95	2.76	2.33	2.33	2.49	2.59	2.17	1.80	2.39			
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.38	2.21	2.71	2.50	2.46	2.46	2.38	2.38	2.09	1.84	2.70			
PERSONS PER ROOM														
1.00 or less -----	5 823	2 025	783	203	2 812	2 812	249	322	202	79	175			
1.01 to 1.50 -----	311	86	66	11	148	148	14	9	4	4	11			
1.51 or more -----	120	27	25	6	62	62	4	5	5	-	-			
Mean -----	.55	.51	.59	.58	.56	.56	.48	.52	.51	.59	.53			
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	2 306	939	502	100	765	765	191	63	22	-	116			
Less than \$20,000 -----	132	51	43	17	21	21	19	8	-	-	7			
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	507	148	149	19	191	191	23	6	3	3	29			
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	739	244	164	19	281	281	69	19	4	4	46			
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	496	201	100	19	176	176	49	19	5	3	17			
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	162	114	41	11	54	54	15	22	5	3	7			
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	51	38	5	8	33	33	8	7	1	6	8			
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
\$300,000 or more -----	8	8	5	2	51	51	1	1	-	-	-			
Median (dollars) -----	60 600	46 700	50 300	50 300	56 000	56 000	58 000	85 900	96 700	88 500	132 500			
Mean (dollars) -----	61 200	71 300	52 300	50 300	69 400	56 000	56 000	88 500	132 500	132 500				
CONTRACT RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	3 240	890	162	57	2 131	2 131	31	258	182	82	36			
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	363	444	266	57	341	341	34	468	480	420	313			
With most initial rent (dollars) -----	342	407	246	52	324	324	419	-	-	-	423			
With mean contract rent (dollars) -----	317	1	1	4	324	324	4	-	-	-	294			
No cash rent (dollars) -----	318	23	313	413	322	322	42	205	255	182	30			
Mean (dollars) -----	3 039	847	120	41	2 057	2 057	42	255	255	182	81			

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Albermarle County—Con.		Fluvanna County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city	
		Tract 113-98	Tract 114	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 2.01
Occupied housing units		241	298	54	505	215	337
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units	148	358	130	400	164	154	185
Percent of occupied housing units	61.4	86.6	84.4	70.2	76.3	45.7	35.5
Renter-occupied housing units	61.9	93	124	105	55	183	368
Percent of occupied housing units	36.6	13.4	15.6	20.8	23.7	54.3	66.5
ROOMS							
1 room	—	—	—	4	3	—	14
2 rooms	6	5	1	12	6	19	4
3 rooms	18	12	9	24	11	27	41
4 rooms	72	47	44	84	44	96	73
5 rooms	80	99	154	75	83	129	128
6 rooms	38	35	17	35	17	60	129
7 rooms	10	10	24	17	17	31	102
8 or more rooms	48	21	26	55	12	52	187
Average, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	6.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	99	256	4	400	183	212	278
2, attached	18	8	5	20	20	20	20
3 or 4	2	—	5	37	63	42	89
5 to 9	3	—	—	18	42	42	48
10 to 19	24	—	8	—	72	72	65
20 to 49	11	1	—	—	33	36	120
50 or more	5	—	—	—	5	34	6
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	—	—	2	96
Other	38	32	2	20	—	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	47	66	95	95	50	163	129
2 persons	79	89	117	116	45	160	129
3 persons	45	47	105	69	46	95	119
4 persons	41	42	35	38	30	70	95
5 persons	21	30	83	50	14	36	67
6 or more persons	8	24	16	55	20	29	42
Average, occupied housing units	2.43	2.43	3.11	2.89	2.81	2.13	2.77
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.57	2.49	3.27	2.92	2.78	2.13	2.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.27	2.05	2.17	2.77	2.94	2.14	2.35
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1 person	220	276	138	454	191	325	516
2 persons	16	17	13	34	19	9	22
3 persons	5	5	3	5	3	3	15
4 persons	.55	.54	.59	.59	.46	.54	.58
Metric							
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	78	189	91	289	122	142	158
Less than \$20,000	4	3	33	33	7	3	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5	5	97	97	57	64	41
\$40,000 to \$59,999	21	62	70	82	54	36	24
\$60,000 to \$79,999	19	28	26	53	21	24	77
\$80,000 to \$99,999	11	11	10	10	6	6	11
\$100,000 to \$119,999	15	4	1	7	10	1	5
\$120,000 to \$139,999	3	—	—	4	—	—	—
\$140,000 to \$159,999	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
\$160,000 to \$179,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$180,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$219,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$220,000 to \$239,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$240,000 or more	64	100	1	43	54	44	40
Average (dollars)	54,300	48,000	49,100	47,800	49,100	43,300	51,500
Median (dollars)	56,200	46,000	49,100	47,800	49,100	43,300	53,300
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	23	96	181	43	181	362	371
Median contract rent (dollars)	34	292	315	302	301	243	421
With meals included in rent	382	163	254	236	254	326	375
Median contract rent (dollars)	358	180	213	—	294	238	344
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	86	25	313	387	—	90	—
No cash rent	3	8	20	171	32	351	418
No cash rent	76,100	48,000	49,100	43,300	43,100	30,900	53,900

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Alemberry County	Charlottesville city	Charlottesville city	Tract 109.98	Alemberry County
Occupied housing units -----	668	385	274	274	165	
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	204	138	60	60	-	
Percent of occupied housing units	30.5	35.8	21.9	21.9	-	
Renter-occupied housing units	464	247	214	214	165	
Percent of occupied housing units	69.5	64.2	78.1	78.1	100.0	
ROOMS						
1 room-----	41	21	20	20	18	
2 rooms-----	98	56	32	32	49	
3 rooms-----	126	78	47	47	56	
4 rooms-----	141	64	77	77	26	
5 rooms-----	80	44	34	34	12	
6 rooms-----	66	37	26	26	4	
7 rooms-----	34	14	18	18	-	
8 or more rooms-----	92	71	20	20	-	
All Median, occupied housing units-----	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	2.8	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.7	7.3	6.1	6.1	-	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.7	2.8	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached-----	205	126	71	71	5	
2, attached-----	51	33	18	18	4	
3 or 4-----	28	6	20	20	-	
5 to 6-----	23	9	14	14	-	
7 to 10-----	115	82	33	33	61	
10 to 19-----	146	98	48	48	78	
20 to 49-----	49	18	31	31	15	
50 or more-----	34	1	33	33	-	
All Median home or trailer-----	6	6	-	-	2	
Other-----	13	6	6	6	-	
PERSONS IN UNIT						
person-----	131	64	65	65	21	
2 persons-----	193	110	81	81	59	
3 persons-----	158	99	57	57	52	
4 persons-----	83	46	46	46	26	
5 persons-----	35	23	12	12	7	
6 or more persons-----	20	6	13	13	-	
All Median, occupied housing units-----	2.56	2.69	2.39	2.39	2.55	
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.14	3.22	2.90	2.90	2.55	
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.38	2.45	2.31	2.31	-	
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less-----	588	329	250	250	120	
1.01 to 1.50-----	52	37	15	15	30	
1.51 or more-----	28	19	9	9	15	
Mean-----	.69	.65	.73	.73	.97	
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	170	115	50	50	-	
Less than \$20,000-----	2	1	1	1	-	
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	10	2	8	8	-	
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	19	7	11	11	-	
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	39	25	13	13	-	
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	51	37	13	13	-	
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	27	26	1	1	-	
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	7	5	2	2	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	4	3	-	-	-	
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	109	9	-	-	-	
\$300,000 or more-----	800	125	85,000	85,000	-	
Median (dollars)-----	135,000	154,900	90,700	90,700	-	
Mean (dollars)-----	10	3	6	6	-	
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	462	245	214	214	164	
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	400	395	410	410	383	
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	439	432	446	446	370	
With meals included in rent (dollars)-----	-	-	-	-	-	
No meals included in rent (dollars)-----	-	-	-	-	-	
No cash rent (dollars)-----	452	242	208	208	164	

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albermarle County	Total	Charlottesville city
Occupied housing units -----	432	228	170	170
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	153	88	43	43
Percent of occupied housing units -----	36.4	38.6	25.3	25.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	279	140	127	127
Percent of occupied housing units -----	64.6	61.4	74.7	74.7
ROOMS				
1 room -----	12	2	8	8
2 rooms -----	31	12	18	18
3 rooms -----	59	25	32	32
4 rooms -----	101	54	45	45
5 rooms -----	82	50	26	26
6 rooms -----	53	30	17	17
7 rooms -----	39	22	11	11
8 or more rooms -----	55	33	13	13
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.7	4.9	4.1	4.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.0
Mean -----	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	165	81	55	55
1, attached -----	35	30	5	5
2 -----	26	2	21	21
3 or 4 -----	27	17	10	10
5 to 9 -----	49	29	20	20
10 to 19 -----	71	39	32	32
20 to 49 -----	20	7	13	13
50 or more -----	12	3	9	9
Mobile home or trailer -----	22	17	3	3
Other -----	5	3	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	107	53	48	48
2 persons -----	127	68	51	51
3 persons -----	85	43	33	33
4 persons -----	68	43	20	20
5 persons -----	27	14	11	11
6 or more persons -----	18	7	7	7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.36	2.40	2.23	2.23
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.40	2.39	2.36	2.36
Mean -----	2.34	2.40	2.19	2.19
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	393	208	154	154
1.01 to 1.50 -----	27	16	9	9
1.51 or more -----	12	4	7	7
Mean -----	.58	.56	.61	.61
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	108	56	36	36
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	4	2	1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	16	4	8	8
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	14	4	8	8
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	21	9	9	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	32	10	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	11	2	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	98	6	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	200	119,600	81,400	81,400
Mean (dollars) -----	119,000	153,700	82,800	82,800
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	243	122	126	126
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	452	477	395	395
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	452	477	434	434
With meals included in rent -----	2	—	214	214
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	214	—	123	123
No meals included in rent -----	251	120	—	—
No cash rent -----	10	—	—	—

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 000 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Allegany County	Charlottesville city	
			Total	Charlottesville city
Occupied housing units	41 329	21 663	12 543	12 543
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	25 646	14 213	5 821	5 821
Percent of occupied housing units	62.1	65.6	64.5	64.5
Renter-occupied housing units	15 883	7 450	6 712	6 712
Percent of occupied housing units	37.9	34.4	33.5	33.5
ROOMS				
1 room	430	173	232	232
2 rooms	1 074	358	626	626
3 rooms	2 864	1 248	1 342	1 342
4 rooms	6 759	3 365	2 416	2 416
5 rooms	8 247	2 407	2 302	2 302
6 rooms	7 309	3 485	2 171	2 171
7 rooms	5 036	1 236	2 218	2 218
8 or more rooms	9 610	6 158	2 218	2 218
Median, occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	26 808	14 278	6 563	6 563
1, attached	2 485	1 776	651	651
2	2 052	402	1 513	1 513
3 or 4	1 150	515	585	585
5 to 9	822	968	798	798
10 to 19	1 468	1 611	838	838
20 to 49	1 286	515	771	771
50 or more	2 573	478	478	478
Mobile home or trailer	2 203	1 295	176	176
Other	475	208	170	170
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	10 260	4 994	3 995	3 995
2 persons	14 849	7 926	4 358	4 358
3 persons	7 294	3 827	1 980	1 980
4 persons	5 902	3 287	1 454	1 454
5 persons	2 043	1 388	486	486
6 or more persons	981	491	270	270
Median, occupied housing units	2.20	2.24	2.02	2.02
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.33	2.39	2.11	2.11
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.95	1.92	1.92	1.92
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	40 683	21 399	12 318	12 318
1.01 to 1.50	14 489	203	167	167
1.51 or more	157	61	58	58
Mean	.41	.40	.42	.42
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	19 115	10 447	4 938	4 938
Less than \$20,000	120	54	19	19
\$20,000 to \$39,999	609	241	136	136
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2 114	735	636	636
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 434	1 392	1 047	1 047
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 599	1 727	1 066	1 066
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4 789	3 011	1 100	1 100
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2 217	938	422	422
\$200,000 to \$249,999	652	595	191	191
\$250,000 to \$299,999	463	318	100	100
\$300,000 or more	918	756	141	141
Nation (dollars)	98	100	90	90
Mean (dollars)	124 900	144 200	111 100	111 100
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 363	6 469	6 662	6 662
Median contract rent (dollars)	427	457	408	408
With rents included in rent (dollars)	446	460	448	448
Median contract rent (dollars)	41	28	6	6
No rents included in rent	604	733	325	325
No cash rent	13 651	6 113	6 520	6 520

CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS

Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albermarle County—Con.						
	Tract 108	Tract 109-98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113-98	Tract 115-98
ANCESTRY							
All persons	4 942	8 203	5 250	3 394	4 864	3 815	86
Ancestry specified	4 377	7 633	5 020	2 830	5 694	3 330	81
Single ancestry	2 805	4 575	2 854	2 109	4 032	2 784	66
Multiple ancestry	1 572	3 058	2 166	1 587	1 248	1 244	15
Ancestry undifferentiated or not reported	565	570	230	564	832	685	5
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS							
Amb	9 884	16 406	10 500	6 788	9 728	13 728	172
Arab	21	169	62	6	13	9	6
Austin	—	110	14	—	18	—	20
Belgian	6	37	24	—	6	8	5
Canadian	—	13	11	9	5	8	—
Czech	—	32	42	105	12	27	—
Dutch	—	126	268	35	52	190	10
Dutch	—	1241	1 745	626	1 104	1 526	16
English	14	371	13	23	—	810	—
French (except Basque)	198	315	159	51	236	197	100
French Canadian	19	55	40	7	8	56	46
French	132	1 579	1 080	685	911	1 138	518
German	10	56	42	—	—	7	10
Greek	26	76	69	24	24	14	—
Hungarian	699	1 442	899	407	494	944	327
Irish	237	318	234	118	117	164	18
Italian	10	62	49	9	—	97	—
Icelandic	68	167	74	28	14	25	—
Norwegian	123	302	162	12	33	87	13
Polish	11	24	—	—	—	32	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	45	—	—	9	—	—
Russian	106	209	175	16	36	48	—
Scotch-Irish	263	183	269	256	302	280	139
Scottish	201	361	295	70	248	73	100
Slovak	—	64	83	6	—	—	5
Subsaharan African	35	18	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	21	176	220	—	68	62	13
Swiss	14	229	93	7	13	33	3
Ukrainian	—	32	22	8	—	9	—
United States or American	339	242	210	636	744	1 021	532
White	108	107	73	33	31	99	76
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	93	—	—	—	17	6
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	4 715	8 021	3 770	3 626	5 076	7 512	4 567
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS							
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	7	22	—	—	—	30	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	7	44	—	—	—	11	—
Chilean	—	5	—	—	—	—	6
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fauquier County				Greene County				Charlottesville City, Charlottesville city					
	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 204-98	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 1	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 2.98	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98
ANCESTRY														
All persons	5 183	3 876	3 370	—	5 843	4 434	729	2 856	4 341	2 061	2 244	2 955	3 723	
Ancestry specified	4 229	3 632	2 875	—	4 380	3 666	522	2 433	3 404	1 743	1 722	2 565	3 883	
Single ancestry	2 643	2 693	2 205	—	3 145	2 710	449	2 510	2 106	1 206	1 320	2 170	2 192	
Multiple ancestry	1 586	639	670	—	2 235	956	113	894	537	402	385	526	691	
Ancestry undesignated or not reported	954	544	495	—	1 483	768	147	403	977	318	392	526	840	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestors reported	10 346	7 752	6 740	—	11 726	8 868	1 448	5 712	8 762	4 122	4 496	5 910	7 446	
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Belgian	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Croatian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Danish	22	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dutch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
English	844	660	597	—	1 164	848	87	447	492	507	485	151	492	
Finish	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French (except Basque)	85	121	125	—	130	66	16	75	106	73	29	30	47	
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
German	66	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ghentian	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hungarian	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Icelandic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Italian	1 017	334	478	—	16	724	61	672	70	373	429	102	227	
Latvian	209	73	51	—	—	135	10	10	25	20	50	17	161	
Lithuanian	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norwegian	28	7	—	—	—	—	8	—	9	30	14	5	10	
Polish	101	6	18	—	—	—	6	6	149	66	50	14	7	
Portuguese	—	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	29	—	—	—	
Romanian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	17	59	66	13	18	
Scotch-Irish	185	186	93	—	—	175	34	94	26	26	118	103	130	
Spanish	184	96	105	—	—	—	9	22	27	—	67	16	56	
Swedes	34	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	8	
Subsaharan African	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	
Swedish	41	35	41	—	—	—	19	22	5	42	64	12	36	
Swiss	24	13	30	—	—	—	26	26	8	8	17	37	—	
Ukrainian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	545	476	628	—	—	—	66	145	132	98	24	320	797	
Welsh	109	15	21	—	—	—	20	6	15	65	4	27	23	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	5 303	5 217	3 780	—	—	—	6 694	4 793	999	3 200	5 799	2 096	4 619	4 560
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerto Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. See text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.										
	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10.98	Tract 11.98	Tract 12.96	Tract 12.97	Tract 12.98	Tract 116.97
ANCESTRY											
All persons	3 147	4 584	3 323	4 448	3 643	2 097	71	71	66	35	35
Ancestry specified	2 929	3 572	3 292	4 128	3 292	1 895	225	225	225	269	269
Single ancestry	2 481	2 274	2 755	2 510	1 932	1 225	—	—	—	—	—
Multiple ancestry or not reported	448	2 657	1 267	1 618	1 336	583	5	5	5	—	—
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	218	655	281	340	334	289	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	6 294	9 168	6 646	8 936	7 326	4 194	142	142	142	70	70
Arab	—	51	—	21	35	21	7	7	—	—	—
Austrian	—	7	12	19	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	—	21	6	21	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	13	24	15	21	13	5	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	—	6	16	9	9	5	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	19	119	62	87	72	46	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	29	116	733	1 437	1 344	477	3	3	—	9	9
English	—	7	20	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	54	139	111	172	137	112	—	—	—	—	—
French Canadian	—	20	16	24	—	6	—	—	—	35	35
German	282	1 062	847	1 033	820	472	—	—	—	—	—
Greek	—	28	40	21	33	15	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	23	24	19	82	6	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	205	918	550	650	638	297	10	10	—	—	—
Italian	36	107	203	219	180	6	5	5	—	—	—
Ukrainian	—	17	—	57	180	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	8	24	17	50	50	7	—	—	—	—	—
Polish	25	52	97	94	43	29	—	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	5	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	62	67	80	84	6	—	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	53	194	85	256	177	108	29	29	—	—	—
Scottish	40	149	172	326	198	64	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak	5	10	20	12	38	48	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Saharan African	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	14	34	33	70	40	25	—	—	—	—	—
Swiss	12	35	23	34	37	9	—	—	—	—	—
Ukrainian	29	38	24	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	291	139	89	271	—	323	10	10	—	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	4	96	44	96	66	37	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	8	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	4 834	4 377	3 066	3 065	3 065	2 016	68	68	—	—	—
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Other (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Argentina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	25
Other South American	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albermarle County	Fauquier County	Greene County	Charlottesville city		Albermarle County			
					Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	131 107	68 040	12 429	10 297	40 341	40 341	4 067	6 029	3 363	4 833
Native	126 483	65 157	12 221	10 216	38 889	38 889	4 020	5 844	3 268	4 702
Foreign born	4 624	2 883	208	81	1 452	1 452	47	185	95	131
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	374	220	9	7	138	138	—	—	—	10
Persons 5 years and over	122 215	63 367	11 493	9 416	37 939	37 939	3 768	5 592	3 051	4 532
In linguistically isolated households	758	488	19	7	244	244	—	—	—	23
Speak a language other than English	6 247	3 421	397	171	2 258	2 258	136	182	148	267
Do not speak English "very well"	1 895	1 066	75	33	721	721	28	45	51	66
Speak Spanish	1 471	796	177	43	455	455	6	39	64	115
Do not speak English "very well"	495	292	46	7	150	150	—	14	10	33
Linguistically isolated	152	113	—	—	39	39	—	—	—	11
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	1 527	974	—	9	544	544	—	—	57	20
Do not speak English "very well"	678	415	—	—	263	263	—	—	41	14
Linguistically isolated	293	172	—	—	121	121	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	41 486	21 567	2 808	2 364	14 747	14 747	808	1 707	870	1 073
Preprimary school	2 508	1 551	131	228	598	598	120	199	122	96
Public school	1 303	743	72	166	322	322	48	69	64	79
Elementary or high school	17 851	9 428	2 158	1 773	4 492	4 492	565	1 098	524	690
Public school	16 572	8 594	2 090	1 668	4 220	4 220	460	1 019	519	681
College	21 127	10 588	519	363	9 657	9 657	123	410	283	287
Public college	19 670	9 760	462	331	9 117	9 117	105	283	175	266
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	80 658	42 102	8 232	6 650	23 674	23 674	2 824	4 035	2 195	3 440
Less than 9th grade	8 845	3 653	1 261	1 383	2 548	2 548	538	120	120	458
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 749	4 120	1 333	1 043	3 253	3 253	271	207	205	474
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18 341	8 418	2 553	2 197	5 173	5 173	628	929	500	836
Some college, no degree	12 793	6 950	1 363	831	3 649	3 649	356	798	378	558
Associate degree	4 086	2 371	383	352	980	980	103	246	145	242
Bachelor's degree	14 839	9 232	883	566	4 158	4 158	541	1 122	552	489
Graduate or professional degree	12 005	7 358	456	278	3 913	3 913	387	613	295	383
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.9	81.5	68.5	63.5	75.5	75.5	71.4	91.9	85.2	72.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	33.3	39.4	16.3	12.7	34.1	34.1	32.9	43.0	38.6	25.3
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	160	142	341	321	136	136	340	143	84	221
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 003	927	1 302	1 277	974	974	885	948	1 103	919
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 672	1 597	1 940	1 859	1 675	1 675	1 439	1 558	1 791	1 543
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	122 215	63 367	11 493	9 416	37 939	37 939	3 768	5 592	3 051	4 532
Same house	53 528	26 800	6 129	5 405	15 194	15 194	2 201	2 415	1 274	2 659
Different house in United States	66 620	35 365	5 301	3 987	21 967	21 967	1 536	3 177	1 739	1 849
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 189	6 007	557	359	7 266	7 266	215	341	314	476
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16 216	9 653	2 155	2 141	2 267	2 267	590	1 188	640	573
Different MSA/PMSA	27 351	15 114	1 689	868	9 680	9 680	568	1 232	621	491
Not in an MSA/PMSA	8 864	4 591	900	619	2 754	2 754	163	416	164	309
Abroad	2 067	1 202	63	24	778	778	31	—	38	24
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	70 246	29 905	—	—	40 341	40 341	—	—	2 650	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	33 161	12 073	—	—	21 088	21 088	—	—	2 016	—
Rural population	60 861	38 135	12 429	10 297	—	—	4 067	6 029	713	4 833
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	13 776	6 621	3 516	3 639	—	—	323	973	394	471
On farms	2 291	1 494	426	371	—	—	249	142	—	432
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	65 643	34 110	6 121	5 372	20 060	20 060	1 960	3 158	1 872	2 787
Car, truck, or van	56 339	30 798	5 654	5 004	14 883	14 883	1 703	2 989	1 748	2 652
Drove alone	45 730	25 554	4 379	3 602	12 195	12 195	1 365	2 623	1 439	2 202
Carpoled	10 609	5 244	1 275	1 402	2 688	2 688	338	366	309	450
Public transportation (including taxicab)	2 022	760	29	34	1 199	1 199	16	42	10	5
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	1 785	677	22	34	1 052	1 052	8	11	10	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	50	40	—	—	10	10	8	22	—	5
Walked	4 274	1 075	129	102	2 968	2 968	63	14	—	45
Other means	916	305	86	91	434	434	55	15	24	—
Worked at home	2 112	1 172	223	141	576	576	123	98	114	61
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.10	1.15	1.19	1.11	1.11	1.12	1.07	1.11	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.2	19.3	29.8	26.6	14.0	14.0	25.5	20.6	21.5	23.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 901	834	237	319	511	511	81	69	47	73
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	10 018	4 911	1 601	1 245	2 261	2 261	328	407	292	458
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	23 440	12 947	2 383	2 035	6 075	6 075	845	1 349	759	1 216
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	13 481	7 506	779	673	4 523	4 523	293	714	405	516
All other times	14 711	6 740	898	959	6 114	6 114	290	521	255	463
Worked in MSA of residence	61 054	31 708	5 259	4 836	19 251	19 251	1 812	2 924	1 731	2 447
Charlottesville city	32 933	14 597	1 942	1 335	15 059	15 059	737	1 132	701	1 091
Albermarle County	24 259	16 725	1 530	1 917	4 087	4 087	1 068	1 707	981	1 324
Greene County	1 855	235	11	1 570	39	39	7	78	41	5
Fauquier County	2 007	151	1 776	14	66	66	—	7	8	27
Worked outside MSA of residence	4 609	2 402	862	536	809	809	148	234	141	340
Louisa County	514	170	246	19	79	79	—	16	14	38
Augusta County	491	326	7	14	144	144	6	8	18	7
Staunton city	19	19	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Waynesboro city	40	35	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Orange County	613	301	53	166	93	93	14	22	12	168
Worked elsewhere	2 932	1 551	556	337	488	488	122	188	97	127

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.									
	Tract 105	Tract 106.98	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 851	4 941	5 538	4 942	8 203	5 250	3 394	4 864	6 864	3 815
Native	1 851	4 683	5 402	4 706	7 101	4 922	3 374	4 742	6 714	3 752
Foreign born	—	258	136	236	1 102	328	20	122	150	63
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	33	—	8	95	17	15	11	29	2
Persons 5 years and over	1 699	4 572	5 097	4 577	7 928	4 926	3 158	4 515	6 325	3 541
In linguistically isolated households	—	71	—	17	192	47	41	11	84	72
Speak a language other than English	31	183	125	221	1 221	222	115	119	334	117
Do not speak English "very well"	—	85	20	29	395	46	53	41	168	39
Speak Some English	7	36	18	25	166	49	69	49	124	29
Do not speak English "very well"	—	8	—	12	54	6	24	30	81	20
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	38	—	19	—	45	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	69	11	32	736	36	—	7	6	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	55	11	—	270	18	—	—	6	—
Linguistically isolated	—	42	—	—	112	18	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	529	1 446	1 389	1 303	6 519	1 540	827	1 064	1 575	839
Preprimary school	81	165	85	95	62	166	85	97	106	72
Public school	23	67	48	79	51	17	73	35	44	46
Elementary or high school	318	750	721	594	175	972	620	728	1 032	641
Public school	290	696	673	556	175	749	563	656	927	630
College	130	531	583	614	6 282	402	122	239	437	126
Public college	119	465	534	525	6 039	334	109	216	395	117
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 214	3 373	3 718	3 315	1 722	3 578	2 311	3 320	4 505	2 544
Less than 9th grade	39	124	239	54	14	49	378	445	554	521
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	97	204	261	198	41	121	354	460	756	471
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	202	418	685	558	85	270	534	663	1 287	823
Some college, no degree	196	668	780	578	188	489	497	508	639	317
Associate degree	37	262	243	238	63	163	88	209	214	118
Bachelor's degree	328	1 000	913	759	714	1 162	292	561	639	160
Graduate or professional degree	315	697	597	930	617	1 324	168	474	416	134
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.8	90.3	86.6	92.4	96.8	95.2	68.3	72.7	70.9	61.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	53.0	50.3	40.6	51.0	77.3	69.5	19.9	31.2	23.4	11.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	309	—	400	122	43	—	250	229	275	581
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 183	741	613	886	703	1 044	1 216	1 022	959	1 577
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 577	1 700	1 312	1 411	776	1 688	1 815	1 633	1 812	2 048
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 699	4 572	5 097	4 577	7 928	4 926	3 158	4 515	6 325	3 541
Same house	863	1 680	1 231	1 632	750	2 441	2 015	2 657	2 677	2 305
Different house in United States	830	2 781	3 804	2 870	6 655	2 390	1 129	1 795	3 541	1 911
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	152	612	769	752	188	393	120	387	1 071	217
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	181	632	1 073	584	327	638	704	753	1 170	600
Different MSA/PMSA	319	1 279	1 312	1 275	5 292	1 077	194	380	821	200
Not in any MSA/PMSA	178	258	650	259	848	282	111	275	479	174
Abroad	6	111	62	75	523	95	14	63	107	45
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	4 941	5 538	4 615	8 203	834	—	—	3 038	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	2 977	2 678	1 857	331	224	—	—	1 990	—
Rural population	1 851	—	—	327	—	4 416	3 394	4 864	3 826	3 815
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	472	—	—	116	—	310	1 866	709	475	512
On farms	14	—	—	—	—	39	134	267	118	99
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	955	2 720	3 183	2 761	2 401	2 378	1 650	2 629	3 746	1 890
Car, truck, or van	865	2 635	2 930	2 589	1 162	1 180	1 555	2 429	3 623	1 745
Drove alone	758	2 462	2 479	2 231	997	1 902	1 229	1 919	2 720	1 218
Carpooled	107	173	451	358	165	261	326	503	903	527
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	14	97	65	455	10	—	13	23	10
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	14	90	58	455	—	—	13	8	10
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Walked	17	34	44	40	623	9	40	71	28	39
Other means	6	—	45	7	85	13	7	—	23	15
Worked at home	67	37	67	60	76	175	48	116	49	81
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.07	1.12	1.12	1.15	1.20
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	13.9	14.9	13.9	12.7	18.2	19.6	22.6	20.1	30.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	27	48	35	30	—	17	22	105	136	144
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	90	377	409	323	150	179	313	347	743	495
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	365	1 005	1 323	948	444	814	665	1 127	1 394	683
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	252	756	653	810	426	807	325	519	771	259
All other times	154	497	696	590	1 305	378	277	415	653	228
Worked in MSA of residence	914	2 600	3 048	2 550	2 338	2 115	1 550	2 419	3 492	1 740
Charlottesville city	468	1 362	1 379	1 349	1 329	1 026	584	936	1 808	677
Albemarle County	446	1 214	1 643	1 201	998	1 082	960	1 470	1 597	1 024
Greene County	—	24	8	—	7	6	—	41	41	11
Fluvanna County	—	—	18	—	4	—	—	13	46	28
Worked outside MSA of residence	41	120	135	211	63	255	100	210	254	150
Loudis County	18	11	—	—	5	8	—	8	40	12
Augusta County	—	15	29	17	5	90	24	60	29	18
Staunton city	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—
Waynesboro city	—	—	—	—	6	10	7	—	12	—
Orange County	5	7	39	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	18	87	67	160	47	140	69	136	173	120

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.					Fluvanna County	
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 117.98	Tract 118.98	Tract 201	Tract 202
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	86	—	—	—	—	5 183	3 876
Native	76	—	—	—	—	5 051	3 847
Foreign born	10	—	—	—	—	132	29
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	6	3
Persons 5 years and over	86	—	—	—	—	4 771	3 580
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	14	5
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	—	—	207	110
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	31	23
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	53	77
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	12	13
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	78	—	—	—	—	1 182	885
Preprimary school	—	—	—	—	—	71	49
Public school	—	—	—	—	—	22	39
Elementary or high school	—	—	—	—	—	812	662
Public school	—	—	—	—	—	760	646
College	78	—	—	—	—	299	174
Public college	78	—	—	—	—	266	152
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	8	—	—	—	—	3 550	2 599
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—	—	—	334	500
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	—	—	—	495	403
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	—	—	—	1 044	797
Some college, no degree	—	—	—	—	—	631	460
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	—	235	94
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	—	—	557	189
Graduate or professional degree	8	—	—	—	—	254	156
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	—	—	—	—	76.6	65.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	—	—	—	—	22.8	13.3
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	267	239
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	—	—	1 047	1 756
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—	—	1 761	1 838
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	86	—	—	—	—	4 771	3 580
Same house	—	—	—	—	—	1 943	2 352
Different house in United States	78	—	—	—	—	2 800	1 211
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	382	45
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	791	599
Different MSA/PMSA	53	—	—	—	—	1 174	306
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	25	—	—	—	—	453	261
Abroad	8	—	—	—	—	28	17
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	5 183	3 876
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	2 684	424
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	170	146
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	28	—	—	—	—	2 566	1 826
Car, truck, or van	10	—	—	—	—	2 429	1 657
Drove alone	10	—	—	—	—	1 966	1 241
Carpooled	—	—	—	—	—	463	426
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	8	—	—	—	—	29	72
Other means	10	—	—	—	—	11	14
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	97	67
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.12	1.18
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	8.6	—	—	—	—	29.1	29.8
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	79	105
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	554	510
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	10	—	—	—	—	1 081	631
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	441	177
All other times	18	—	—	—	—	314	336
Worked in MSA of residence	28	—	—	—	—	2 269	1 437
Charlottesville city	18	—	—	—	—	1 074	332
Albemarle County	10	—	—	—	—	650	335
Greens County	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Fluvanna County	—	—	—	—	—	534	770
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	—	—	297	389
Louisa County	—	—	—	—	—	104	76
Augusta County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shenandoah County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waynesboro city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County	—	—	—	—	—	31	22
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	162	291

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fluvanna County—Con.		Greene County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city			
	Tract 203	Tract 204.98	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 3.01
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons								
Native	3 370	—	5 863	4 434	729	2 856	4 381	2 061
Foreign born	3 323	—	5 823	4 393	705	2 798	4 230	1 977
	47	—	40	41	24	58	151	84
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households								
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	7	5	8	17	—
In linguistically isolated households	3 142	—	5 409	4 007	697	2 732	4 230	1 950
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	7	5	8	29	—
Do not speak English "very well"	80	—	99	72	42	127	286	124
Speak Spanish	21	—	20	13	13	52	122	48
Do not speak English "very well"	47	—	19	24	15	32	48	31
Linguistically isolated	21	—	7	—	—	13	19	23
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	4	5	4	23	44	28
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	8	25	14
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	8	25	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school								
Preprimary school	741	—	1 219	1 145	158	1 499	2 629	365
Public school	11	—	127	101	7	30	17	41
Elementary or high school	11	—	87	79	—	15	17	19
Public school	684	—	937	836	108	163	265	205
College	684	—	858	810	88	160	265	187
Public college	46	—	155	208	43	1 306	2 347	119
	44	—	147	184	34	1 266	2 230	112
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over								
Less than 9th grade	2 083	—	3 842	2 808	551	1 279	1 589	1 596
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	427	—	944	439	103	114	350	168
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	435	—	587	456	51	128	312	201
Some college, no degree	712	—	1 305	892	106	297	295	297
Associate's degree	272	—	388	443	103	156	219	198
Bachelor's degree	54	—	123	229	9	26	90	112
Graduate or professional degree	137	—	348	218	88	243	181	338
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.6	—	60.2	68.1	72.1	81.1	58.3	76.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.8	—	12.9	12.4	32.5	43.6	20.3	38.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	532	—	313	335	371	30	98	118
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 272	—	1 337	1 220	974	699	1 145	814
	2 462	—	1 825	1 904	1 301	1 333	2 375	1 144
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over								
Same house	3 142	—	5 409	4 007	697	2 732	4 230	1 950
Different house in United States	1 834	—	3 334	2 071	327	753	982	960
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 290	—	2 051	1 936	370	1 922	3 131	944
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	130	—	170	189	203	454	582	281
Different MSA/PMSA	765	—	1 156	985	53	90	143	169
Not in this MSA/PMSA	209	—	417	451	98	1 230	1 960	271
Abroad	186	—	308	311	16	148	426	223
	18	—	24	—	—	57	117	46
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population								
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	729	2 856	4 381	2 061
Rural population	3 370	—	5 863	4 434	173	977	960	1 317
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	408	—	1 502	2 137	—	—	—	—
On farms	110	—	289	82	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over								
Car, truck, or van	1 729	—	3 023	2 349	324	1 271	1 685	1 066
Drove alone	1 558	—	2 784	2 220	213	823	851	822
Carpooled	1 172	—	1 927	1 675	184	674	612	678
Public transportation (including taxicab)	386	—	857	545	29	149	239	144
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	23	—	8	26	12	139	114	34
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	16	—	8	26	12	139	91	29
Walked	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	61	—	52	39	12	36	22	24
Worked at home	59	—	93	48	19	41	28	35
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.16	—	1.22	1.15	1.07	1.11	1.17	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	30.8	—	28.7	23.8	13.1	12.8	13.0	13.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	53	—	234	85	8	13	25	10
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	537	—	812	433	28	101	152	136
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	671	—	1 047	988	85	432	318	393
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	161	—	414	259	82	189	257	232
All other times	248	—	423	536	102	495	805	260
Worked in MSA of residence	1 553	—	2 671	2 165	324	1 191	1 672	998
Charlottesville city	536	—	626	709	265	979	1 317	772
Alemborne County	545	—	1 047	870	55	212	346	216
Goochland County	—	—	990	580	—	—	9	10
Fairfax County	472	—	8	6	4	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	176	—	352	184	—	80	13	68
Augusta County	66	—	10	9	—	20	6	—
Roanoke City	7	—	—	5	—	—	—	7
Waynesboro city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County	—	—	86	80	—	—	—	7
Worked elsewhere	103	—	247	90	—	60	7	54

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.								
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98	Tract 8	
	PLACE OF BIRTH	All persons	2 248	2 955	3 723	3 147	4 584	3 323	4 468	3 663
Native	Native	2 233	2 948	3 659	3 115	4 433	2 988	4 135	3 513
Foreign born	Foreign born	15	7	64	32	151	335	333	150
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	Linguistically isolated households	—	—	19	8	6	21	29	20
Persons 5 years and over	Persons 5 years and over	2 088	2 624	3 502	2 837	4 235	3 264	4 285	3 437
In linguistically isolated households	In linguistically isolated households	—	—	35	8	6	26	63	44
Speak a language other than English	Speak a language other than English	99	79	76	67	256	408	440	190
Do not speak English "very well"	Do not speak English "very well"	32	8	35	8	59	103	152	58
Speak Spanish	Speak Spanish	20	15	18	28	60	95	66	27
Do not speak English "very well"	Do not speak English "very well"	13	—	—	—	11	17	45	9
Linguistically isolated	Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	21	8	18	—	61	127	163	36
Do not speak English "very well"	Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	12	—	14	67	76	36
Linguistically isolated	Linguistically isolated	—	—	12	—	—	21	19	36
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	440	759	694	835	1 413	2 332	2 143	939
Preprimary school	Preprimary school	40	66	57	50	74	7	68	58
Public school	Public school	6	55	43	41	45	—	11	14
Elementary or high school	Elementary or high school	318	581	481	603	560	78	375	425
Public school	Public school	305	581	458	593	530	78	293	369
College	College	82	112	156	182	779	2 247	1 700	456
Public college	Public college	82	112	129	178	746	2 202	1 558	376
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	Persons 25 years and over	1 606	1 686	2 615	1 884	2 934	1 229	2 533	2 556
Less than 9th grade	Less than 9th grade	198	390	614	218	107	36	10	36
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9th to 12th grade, no diploma	332	452	642	316	281	71	22	200
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	391	499	626	647	807	149	264	426
Some college, no degree	Some college, no degree	278	199	291	333	497	154	343	502
Associate degree	Associate degree	68	51	74	103	99	34	113	123
Bachelor's degree	Bachelor's degree	196	68	282	157	614	367	755	614
Graduate or professional degree	Graduate or professional degree	143	27	86	110	529	418	1 016	603
Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent high school graduate or higher	67.0	50.1	52.0	71.7	86.8	91.3	98.3	88.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.1	5.6	14.1	14.2	39.0	63.9	69.9	47.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	284	897	624	432	119	—	10	95
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 000	2 186	1 240	1 439	957	176	471	687
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 371	2 405	1 746	2 027	1 621	849	1 171	1 651
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	Persons 5 years and over	2 088	2 624	3 502	2 837	4 235	3 264	4 285	3 437
Same house	Same house	1 200	1 462	1 671	1 281	1 792	368	1 504	1 661
Different house in United States	Different house in United States	875	1 126	1 798	1 533	2 402	2 763	2 573	1 725
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	Central city of this MSA/PMSA	488	752	1 066	1 000	706	442	422	546
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	117	146	246	189	345	151	155	343
Different MSA/PMSA	Different MSA/PMSA	164	130	270	224	960	1 735	1 748	610
Not in an MSA/PMSA	Not in an MSA/PMSA	106	98	216	120	391	435	248	226
Abroad	Abroad	13	36	33	23	41	133	208	51
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	Urban population	2 248	2 955	3 723	3 147	4 584	3 323	4 468	3 663
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 544	1 497	2 422	1 978	3 256	773	2 036	2 449
Rural population	Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	Workers 16 years and over	1 213	1 209	1 926	1 610	2 717	1 830	2 047	1 989
Car, truck, or van	Car, truck, or van	1 034	944	1 608	1 274	2 247	744	1 464	1 763
Drive alone	Drive alone	888	653	1 294	983	1 909	594	1 267	1 535
Carpooled	Carpooled	146	291	314	291	338	150	197	228
Public transportation (including taxicab)	Public transportation (including taxicab)	47	142	87	75	141	211	90	68
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	38	106	65	64	136	198	78	57
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Walked	Walked	69	70	141	217	166	755	339	75
Other means	Other means	13	28	54	26	46	65	67	34
Worked at home	Worked at home	50	25	36	18	117	51	87	49
Persons per car, truck, or van	Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.20	1.12	1.14	1.08	1.12	1.08	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.0	16.1	14.9	15.6	15.9	12.0	12.3	12.9
Departure time for work:	Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	54	52	84	103	67	—	32	44
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	135	187	330	318	308	75	117	183
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	397	387	780	482	923	312	466	681
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	313	220	349	265	658	351	544	599
All other times	All other times	264	338	347	424	644	1 041	801	433
Worked in MSA of residence	Worked in MSA of residence	1 131	1 178	1 846	1 575	2 651	1 764	1 925	1 863
Charlottesville city	Charlottesville city	868	956	1 458	1 315	1 885	1 398	1 512	1 474
Albermarle County	Albermarle County	263	222	357	260	733	366	413	384
Greene County	Greene County	—	—	9	—	6	—	—	5
Fluvanna County	Fluvanna County	—	—	22	—	27	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	Worked outside MSA of residence	82	31	80	35	66	66	122	126
Louisa County	Louisa County	22	—	—	—	18	—	15	—
Augusta County	Augusta County	41	16	18	20	8	19	5	10
Staunton city	Staunton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Waynesboro city	Waynesboro city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Orange County	Orange County	7	—	33	4	8	6	—	11
Worked elsewhere	Worked elsewhere	12	15	29	11	34	41	102	100

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10.98	Tract 11.97	Tract 11.98	Tract 12.96	Tract 12.97	Tract 12.98	Tract 116.97
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 097	71	—	—	—	—	35	—
Native	2 073	47	—	—	—	—	35	—
Foreign born	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 961	62	—	—	—	—	35	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	42	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	11	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	490	33	—	—	—	—	18	—
Preprimary school	78	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public school	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	289	23	—	—	—	—	18	—
Public school	272	23	—	—	—	—	18	—
College	123	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public college	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 560	39	—	—	—	—	17	—
Less than 9th grade	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	230	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	364	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Some college, no degree	376	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Associate degree	73	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bachelor's degree	247	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Graduate or professional degree	118	24	—	—	—	—	9	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	75.5	87.2	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.4	61.5	—	—	—	—	100.0	—
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 044	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 959	3 545	—	—	—	—	—	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 961	62	—	—	—	—	35	—
Some house	1 197	10	—	—	—	—	26	—
Different house in United States	764	32	—	—	—	—	9	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	312	3	—	—	—	—	9	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	251	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in on MSA/PMSA	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abroad	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	2 097	71	—	—	—	—	35	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 605	66	—	—	—	—	35	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 125	31	—	—	—	—	17	—
Car, truck, or van	1 063	16	—	—	—	—	17	—
Drove alone	891	16	—	—	—	—	17	—
Carpooled	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	24	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	24	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other means	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.00	—	—	—	—	1.00	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.4	13.9	—	—	—	—	5.6	—
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	186	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	405	6	—	—	—	—	8	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	345	10	—	—	—	—	9	—
All other times	150	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 085	31	—	—	—	—	17	—
Charlottesville city	828	15	—	—	—	—	17	—
Alemborne County	244	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greene County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florence County	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisa County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Augusta County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staunton city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waynesboro city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orange County	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Chorlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Fluvanna County	Greene County	Charlottesville city		Albemarle County			
					Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	105 349	54 242	9 593	7 746	33 768	33 768	3 219	4 512	2 530	3 828
In labor force	68 775	35 451	6 421	5 622	21 281	21 281	2 001	3 214	1 925	2 626
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.3	65.4	66.9	72.6	63.0	63.0	62.2	71.2	76.1	73.8
Civilian labor force	68 440	35 327	6 406	5 614	21 093	21 093	2 001	3 214	1 910	2 626
Employed	66 271	34 422	6 178	5 473	20 198	20 198	1 978	3 182	1 875	2 601
Unemployed	2 169	905	228	141	895	895	23	32	35	25
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	2.6	3.6	2.5	4.2	4.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.9
Not in labor force	36 574	18 791	3 172	2 124	12 487	12 487	1 218	1 298	605	1 002
Institutionalized persons	1 538	821	87	—	630	630	127	—	—	85
Enrolled in school	13 017	6 959	422	256	5 380	5 380	107	186	135	100
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	10 903	4 993	1 373	879	3 658	3 658	397	413	186	445
Females 16 years and over	55 190	27 986	4 969	3 990	18 245	18 245	1 712	2 305	1 298	1 937
In labor force	32 928	16 672	2 952	2 580	10 724	10 724	884	1 329	910	1 306
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.7	59.6	59.4	64.7	58.8	58.8	51.6	57.7	70.1	67.4
Civilian labor force	32 887	16 668	2 950	2 580	10 711	10 711	884	1 329	910	1 306
Employed	31 852	16 154	2 853	2 526	10 317	10 317	878	1 309	896	1 284
Unemployed	1 055	492	77	394	394	394	6	20	14	20
Percent of civilian labor force	31	3.0	3.3	2.0	3.7	3.7	7	1.5	1.5	1.5
With own children under 6 years	7 480	3 993	756	777	1 954	1 954	334	477	270	328
In labor force	4 963	2 555	481	544	1 383	1 383	158	290	174	238
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 517	4 107	865	729	1 816	1 816	219	403	217	265
In labor force	6 116	3 256	696	603	1 561	1 561	161	287	162	227
Own children under 6 years in families and households	10 354	5 573	1 027	1 006	2 748	2 748	385	556	363	401
All parents present in household in labor force	6 660	3 458	614	659	1 929	1 929	181	334	237	291
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and households	16 769	9 127	1 934	1 671	4 037	4 037	541	1 070	580	604
All parents present in household in labor force	12 797	6 869	1 415	1 259	3 254	3 254	303	818	385	490
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 319	5 908	598	485	2 328	2 328	196	225	165	168
Not enrolled in school	1 268	593	146	158	371	371	59	25	16	60
Unemployed or not in labor force	553	301	40	51	161	161	45	15	—	23
Not high school graduate	628	319	54	81	174	174	47	—	—	35
Employed	259	113	41	32	73	73	7	—	—	17
Unemployed	83	50	—	10	23	23	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	286	156	13	39	78	78	40	—	—	18
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	66 271	34 422	6 178	5 473	20 198	20 198	1 978	3 182	1 875	2 801
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7 899	4 926	579	452	1 942	1 942	239	579	239	366
Professional specialty occupations	13 664	7 624	726	627	4 687	4 687	416	727	374	412
Technicians and related support occupations	3 513	2 024	211	183	1 095	1 095	67	166	90	143
Sales occupations	7 093	3 880	597	634	1 982	1 982	166	397	311	295
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 472	5 429	1 075	856	3 112	3 112	297	506	316	380
Private household occupations	426	182	84	35	125	125	13	—	17	28
Protective service occupations	884	413	156	64	251	251	19	19	15	63
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 148	2 676	622	526	3 324	3 324	122	190	142	185
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 831	1 153	275	178	225	225	180	125	34	142
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 060	3 296	1 010	1 059	1 695	1 695	248	268	211	394
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 639	1 114	378	450	697	697	60	71	72	179
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 893	689	232	222	550	550	105	65	20	85
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 749	816	233	187	513	513	46	69	34	129
Construction	4 688	2 357	587	680	1 064	1 064	171	209	122	284
Manufacturing	8 062	4 270	792	1 080	1 920	1 920	256	538	295	433
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 580	1 818	572	280	910	910	80	121	138	187
Wholesale and retail trade	11 919	5 904	1 031	970	4 014	4 014	262	621	331	518
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 882	2 282	332	312	956	956	90	252	133	149
Business and repair services	2 237	1 059	310	203	665	665	81	122	42	85
Professional and related services	23 989	12 418	1 532	1 354	8 685	8 685	592	968	551	781
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	66 271	34 422	6 178	5 473	20 198	20 198	1 978	3 182	1 875	2 801
Private wage and salary workers	42 570	22 371	4 279	3 794	12 126	12 126	1 230	2 335	1 338	1 969
Government workers	18 890	9 404	1 306	1 155	6 965	6 965	533	577	425	570
Local government workers	4 342	2 085	414	445	1 378	1 378	190	147	133	164
Self-employed workers	4 581	2 506	547	471	1 037	1 037	191	246	96	251
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	81 607	42 452	6 957	5 891	26 307	26 307	2 223	3 478	2 064	2 958
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	63 283	33 049	5 663	4 839	19 732	19 732	1 733	2 749	1 756	2 467
50 to 52 weeks	42 068	22 780	4 160	3 669	11 459	11 459	1 366	2 210	1 417	1 953
40 to 49 weeks	6 776	3 299	662	508	2 307	2 307	174	195	128	229
27 to 39 weeks	3 219	1 515	291	230	1 183	1 183	84	126	51	86
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	8 289	4 170	599	483	3 037	3 037	245	435	169	293
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	90 417	47 248	7 882	6 760	28 527	28 527	2 617	4 022	2 278	3 194
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 047	1 531	329	321	866	866	155	73	46	98
With a mobility limitation	1 228	611	156	133	328	328	117	47	33	45
In labor force	270	87	33	37	113	113	8	9	11	11
With a self-care limitation	2 453	1 216	251	237	749	749	96	59	23	84
With a work disability	5 200	2 417	582	595	1 606	1 606	290	175	89	216
In labor force	2 435	1 166	267	275	727	727	118	82	33	146
Prevented from working	2 297	1 095	265	277	660	660	160	71	51	54
No work disability	85 217	44 831	7 300	6 165	26 921	26 921	2 327	3 847	2 189	2 978
In labor force	63 919	33 139	5 903	5 240	19 637	19 637	1 805	3 055	1 826	2 581
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	13 059	6 049	1 609	978	4 423	4 423	475	490	237	549
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 439	1 011	283	299	846	846	78	61	37	107
With a mobility limitation	1 925	846	231	238	610	610	51	31	31	96
With a self-care limitation	1 365	546	130	157	532	532	55	10	18	71
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	3 085	1 448	408	259	970	970	133	123	61	139
Mean family income (dollars)	29 974	36 792	24 689	21 829	24 195	24 195	32 231	49 030	25 364	28 999
1 worker	8 341	4 419	925	732	2 265	2 265	285	509	243	243
Mean family income (dollars)	38 968	45 655	32 289	24 310	33 384	33 384	44 201	71 109	34 449	29 020
2 or more workers	20 527	11 235	2 205	1 919	5 168	5 168	710	1 110	677	964
Mean family income (dollars)	54 067	60 335	46 379	43 992	47 464	47 464	53 212	80 954	55 819	54 711

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albermarle County—Con.									
	Tract 105	Tract 106.98	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 407	3 854	4 456	3 921	7 714	4 044	2 606	3 840	5 321	2 904
In labor force	977	2 795	3 352	2 881	2 540	2 498	1 691	2 748	3 897	1 978
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.4	72.5	75.2	73.5	34.2	61.8	64.9	71.6	73.2	68.1
Civilian labor force	977	2 765	3 336	2 850	2 636	2 498	1 691	2 748	3 881	1 966
Employed	955	2 705	3 213	2 750	2 523	2 405	1 662	2 664	3 779	1 892
Unemployed	22	60	123	90	113	93	29	84	102	74
Percent of civilian labor force	2.3	2.2	3.7	3.2	4.3	3.7	1.7	3.1	2.6	3.8
Not in labor force	430	1 059	1 104	1 040	5 074	1 546	915	1 092	1 424	926
Institutionalized persons	—	—	257	—	34	—	125	7	186	—
Enrolled in school	60	214	210	289	4 682	412	92	138	201	75
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	144	439	308	419	28	472	407	465	390	480
Females 16 years and over	744	2 052	2 548	2 219	3 578	2 120	1 387	1 973	2 576	1 529
In labor force	447	1 362	1 767	1 501	1 371	1 040	829	1 262	1 759	897
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.1	66.4	69.3	67.6	38.3	49.1	59.8	64.0	68.3	58.7
Civilian labor force	447	1 343	1 760	1 501	1 371	1 040	829	1 262	1 759	897
Employed	441	1 314	1 681	1 442	1 342	992	805	1 217	1 690	853
Unemployed	6	29	79	59	29	48	24	45	69	44
Percent of civilian labor force	1.3	2.2	4.5	3.9	2.1	4.6	2.9	3.6	3.9	4.9
With own children under 6 years	110	287	354	270	225	272	202	243	403	218
In labor force	77	180	250	180	121	172	134	155	272	154
With own children 6 to 17 years only	159	305	303	357	93	418	195	382	516	275
In labor force	122	257	278	288	70	244	170	304	440	246
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	164	448	546	422	286	436	269	395	596	306
All parents present in household in labor force	123	283	385	292	107	282	145	233	355	210
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	319	712	633	669	173	931	531	690	1 004	670
All parents present in household in labor force	223	569	541	520	99	571	402	527	857	564
Parents 16 to 19 years	93	143	230	192	3 320	270	169	220	306	183
Not enrolled in school	34	23	—	23	21	24	44	42	116	100
Unemployed or not in labor force	30	—	—	—	22	7	36	18	57	48
Not high school graduate	11	8	—	5	5	8	42	31	78	49
Employed	—	—	—	5	5	8	6	19	27	11
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	8	22	22
Not in labor force	11	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	51	16
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	955	2 705	3 213	2 760	2 523	2 405	1 662	2 664	3 779	1 802
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	242	604	470	535	218	423	183	448	375	185
Professional specialty occupations	280	671	712	677	739	920	235	603	626	172
Technicians and related support occupations	22	171	232	254	244	144	109	126	166	88
Sales occupations	126	310	431	299	333	350	187	216	347	112
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	106	482	631	478	441	239	387	267	564	327
Private household occupations	—	7	—	23	—	7	25	7	38	17
Protective service occupations	20	37	26	15	20	14	18	33	70	44
Service occupations, except protective and household	98	167	222	213	321	76	139	231	319	251
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	14	13	49	5	51	63	258	129	76
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	27	146	229	120	67	97	155	360	666	308
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6	35	96	33	38	29	51	113	172	159
Transportation and material moving occupations	14	47	68	29	52	6	66	76	163	93
Haulers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	14	83	33	45	9	44	106	144	60
Construction	41	101	158	101	16	84	106	266	445	253
Manufacturing	77	267	410	169	102	291	227	347	514	324
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	38	198	176	123	56	120	135	102	208	136
Wholesale and retail trade	196	425	682	502	566	225	257	429	563	227
Finance, insurance, and real estate	37	264	221	287	121	180	115	63	205	115
Business and repair services	11	93	62	67	61	68	39	63	173	92
Professional and related services	441	1 113	1 300	1 168	1 370	1 169	538	914	1 130	375
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	955	2 705	3 213	2 760	2 523	2 405	1 662	2 664	3 779	1 802
Private wage and salary workers	610	1 728	1 890	1 630	1 330	1 342	1 051	1 800	2 673	1 445
Government workers	275	780	1 130	913	1 086	813	469	649	853	303
Local government workers	71	151	184	154	105	144	139	240	180	83
Self-employed workers	70	190	193	196	107	240	137	201	253	135
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 065	3 102	3 567	3 151	6 732	2 875	1 835	2 882	4 328	2 106
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	830	2 563	2 990	2 511	4 013	2 171	1 561	2 223	3 646	1 756
50 to 52 weeks	659	1 947	2 234	1 792	812	1 568	1 150	1 570	2 814	1 280
40 to 49 weeks	73	287	318	323	149	248	218	342	405	210
27 to 39 weeks	6	144	180	98	300	41	71	119	121	88
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	116	318	263	271	576	374	137	429	369	175
DISABILITY										
Chronic noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 239	3 261	3 803	3 393	7 642	3 457	1 990	3 264	4 663	2 339
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72	28	108	122	48	94	139	107	139	302
With a mobility limitation	31	21	72	29	6	44	30	38	50	48
In labor force	—	—	16	—	—	9	6	11	5	12
With a self-care limitation	55	15	60	93	48	84	122	81	115	281
With a work disability	78	91	204	89	93	157	133	233	388	181
In labor force	40	14	50	53	59	86	63	172	164	86
Previously working	38	51	147	29	12	65	64	38	224	91
No work disability	1 161	3 170	3 599	3 304	7 549	3 300	1 857	3 031	4 275	2 158
In labor force	913	2 627	3 214	2 719	2 571	2 306	1 544	2 472	3 664	1 814
Chronic noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	168	563	380	497	34	587	491	569	456	553
With a mobility or self-care limitation	37	81	75	62	6	53	67	97	108	142
With a mobility limitation	32	81	75	62	6	47	44	84	85	80
With a self-care limitation	33	36	33	9	6	21	37	71	35	111
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	32	81	103	127	44	194	118	89	110	94
1 worker	25 102	43 710	25 409	64 922	15 902	70 911	16 038	33 294	14 558	13 400
Mean family income (dollars)	145	388	346	401	152	350	205	362	476	277
2 or more workers	55 529	44 918	31 397	48 495	16 868	106 000	35 566	32 018	22 194	41 747
Mean family income (dollars)	358	908	917	784	385	1 001	542	936	1 240	703
Mean family income (dollars)	69 561	61 850	46 038	55 584	38 489	113 970	48 812	53 670	46 329	42 378

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.					Fluvanna County	
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 117.98	Tract 118.98	Tract 201	Tract 202
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	86	—	—	—	—	4 015	3 057
In labor force	28	—	—	—	—	2 635	1 951
Percent of persons 16 years and over	32.6	—	—	—	—	65.6	63.8
Civilian labor force	28	—	—	—	—	2 629	1 949
Employed	28	—	—	—	—	2 576	1 868
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	53	81
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	4.2
Not in labor force	58	—	—	—	—	1 380	1 106
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	87	—
Enrolled in school	58	—	—	—	—	162	166
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	541	560
Females 16 years and over	8	—	—	—	—	2 047	1 594
In labor force	8	—	—	—	—	1 215	901
Percent of females 16 years and over	100.0	—	—	—	—	59.4	56.5
Civilian labor force	8	—	—	—	—	1 215	899
Employed	8	—	—	—	—	1 181	881
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	34	18
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	2.8	2.0
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	—	—	303	255
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	218	161
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	—	—	400	213
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	320	160
Own children under 6 years in families and households	—	—	—	—	—	421	331
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	297	182
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and households	—	—	—	—	—	791	577
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	630	355
Persons 16 to 19 years	28	—	—	—	—	199	224
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	49	32
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	5	14
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	6	19
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES							
Employed persons 16 years and over	28	—	—	—	—	2 576	1 868
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	—	—	310	134
Professional specialty occupations	20	—	—	—	—	388	243
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	—	115	51
Sales occupations	—	—	—	—	—	306	148
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8	—	—	—	—	461	274
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	19	54
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	50	60
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	—	—	204	264
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	96	85
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	394	235
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	93	127
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	—	65	86
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—	75	107
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	273	140
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	285	272
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	—	—	240	212
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	—	—	—	439	244
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	—	—	193	54
Business and repair services	—	—	—	—	—	142	62
Professional and related services	8	—	—	—	—	636	506
CLASS OF WORKER							
Employed persons 16 years and over	28	—	—	—	—	2 576	1 868
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	—	—	—	1 746	1 326
Government workers	28	—	—	—	—	592	376
Local government workers	—	—	—	—	—	150	172
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	—	—	227	149
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	86	—	—	—	—	2 951	2 108
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	80	—	—	—	—	2 454	1 641
50 to 52 weeks	8	—	—	—	—	1 832	1 156
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	236	211
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	110	130
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	238	219
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	86	—	—	—	—	3 316	2 390
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	91	148
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	43	75
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	9	13
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	72	110
With a work disability	—	—	—	—	—	190	209
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	91	65
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	—	85	116
No work disability	86	—	—	—	—	3 126	2 181
In labor force	28	—	—	—	—	2 473	1 779
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	606	665
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	57	149
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	40	117
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	17	83
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989							
No workers	—	—	—	—	—	176	130
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	37 592	15 186
1 worker	—	—	—	—	—	392	257
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	40 538	28 139
2 or more workers	—	—	—	—	—	1 016	615
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	49 995	42 723

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fauquier County—Con.		Greene County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city			
	Tract 203	Tract 204.98	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 3.01
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	2 521	-	4 478	3 268	606	2 561	3 986	1 799
In labor force	1 835	-	3 192	2 430	350	1 376	1 898	1 148
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.8		71.3	74.4	57.8	53.7	47.6	63.8
Civilian labor force	1 828	-	3 190	2 424	350	1 371	1 898	1 134
Employed	1 734	-	3 080	2 393	324	1 296	1 725	1 094
Unemployed	94	-	110	31	26	75	9.1	35
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1		3.4	1.3	7.4	5.5	9.1	3.5
Not in labor force	686	-	1 286	838	256	1 185	2 088	651
Institutionalized persons	-		-	-	31	-	265	138
Enrolled in school	94	-	125	131	6	865	1 420	64
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	272	-	588	291	160	210	184	347
Females 16 years and over	1 328	-	2 287	1 703	325	1 389	2 254	1 078
In labor force	836	-	1 462	1 118	171	775	997	568
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.0		63.9	65.6	52.6	55.8	44.2	52.7
Civilian labor force	836	-	1 462	1 118	171	729	972	543
Employed	791	-	1 429	1 099	155	729	972	543
Unemployed	45	-	33	19	16	46	25	25
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4		2.3	1.7	9.4	5.9	2.5	4.4
With own children under 6 years	198	-	431	346	26	108	121	97
In labor force	102	-	311	233	26	73	71	83
With own children 6 to 17 years only	252	-	363	366	38	91	85	74
In labor force	216	-	302	301	32	66	70	68
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	275	-	561	445	47	138	184	109
All parents present in household in labor force	135	-	368	291	47	99	107	88
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	566	-	879	792	81	144	192	156
All parents present in household in labor force	430	-	657	602	76	100	149	139
Persons 16 to 19 years	175	-	265	220	17	328	350	67
Not enrolled in school	65	-	95	63	-	30	9	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	21	-	27	24	-	17	-	7
Not high school graduate	29	-	41	40	-	13	-	-
Employed	22	-	16	16	-	8	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	7	-	25	14	-	5	-	-
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 734	-	3 080	2 393	324	1 296	1 725	1 094
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	135	-	242	210	20	122	93	148
Professional specialty occupations	95	-	327	300	113	374	212	315
Technicians and related support occupations	45	-	71	112	30	71	78	42
Sales occupations	143	-	343	291	36	92	135	126
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	340	-	405	451	9	227	300	131
Private household occupations	11	-	35	-	-	11	15	-
Protective service occupations	46	-	18	46	-	13	15	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	154	-	272	254	50	255	825	80
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	94	-	129	49	-	-	31	33
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	381	-	656	403	26	21	72	115
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	158	-	314	136	32	23	68	47
Transportation and material moving occupations	81	-	156	66	-	45	45	18
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	51	-	112	75	8	42	36	20
Construction	174	-	428	252	26	31	49	38
Manufacturing	235	-	602	478	44	60	115	161
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	120	-	131	149	10	56	58	46
Wholesale and retail trade	348	-	520	450	81	257	456	194
Finance, insurance, and real estate	85	-	182	130	5	34	83	57
Business and repair services	106	-	122	81	4	94	38	56
Professional and related services	390	-	699	655	154	642	754	400
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 734	-	3 080	2 393	324	1 296	1 725	1 094
Private wage and salary workers	1 207	-	2 133	1 661	208	706	1 096	644
Government workers	338	-	591	564	104	534	577	352
Local government workers	92	-	245	220	17	82	64	104
Self-employed workers	171	-	313	158	12	56	52	98
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 898	-	3 325	2 556	381	2 069	3 177	1 223
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 568	-	2 685	2 154	306	1 503	2 042	972
50 to 52 weeks	1 172	-	1 949	1 700	204	603	592	685
40 to 49 weeks	215	-	289	219	51	130	200	157
27 to 39 weeks	51	-	166	64	11	100	113	24
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	142	-	318	165	35	224	438	110
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 176	-	3 818	2 942	383	2 300	3 484	1 205
With o mobility or self-care limitation	90	-	172	149	15	41	136	66
With o mobility limitation	38	-	71	62	3	32	66	39
In labor force	11	-	26	11	-	7	39	39
With o self-care limitation	69	-	144	93	6	38	114	125
With a work disability	183	-	342	233	44	52	154	125
In labor force	111	-	174	101	10	24	52	72
Prevented from working	64	-	177	100	24	21	58	37
No work disability	1 993	-	3 456	2 709	339	2 248	3 330	1 080
In labor force	1 651	-	2 946	2 294	308	1 301	1 793	989
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	338	-	658	320	192	256	237	442
With o mobility or self-care limitation	77	-	175	124	31	58	78	66
With o mobility limitation	74	-	157	81	26	22	64	49
With o self-care limitation	30	-	88	69	31	47	31	56
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	102	-	166	93	19	48	53	56
Mean family income (dollars)	14 537	-	28 784	9 413	29 877	8 978	6 436	42 538
1 worker	276	-	429	303	69	111	137	114
Mean family income (dollars)	24 438	-	25 633	22 436	29 107	22 665	13 974	49 049
2 or more workers	574	-	1 062	857	69	302	270	266
Mean family income (dollars)	43 893	-	44 100	43 859	56 961	42 541	26 402	58 472

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98	Tract 8
	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over								
In labor force	1 833	2 074	2 997	2 299	3 677	3 211	3 979	3 019
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.2	64.8	69.7	75.9	75.8	60.2	2 113	2 039
Civilian labor force	1 268	1 340	2 077	1 736	2 786	1 933	2 113	67.5
Employed	1 221	1 240	1 952	1 628	2 786	1 933	1 949	2 039
Unemployed	47	100	125	108	53	49	51	2 003
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	7.5	6.0	6.2	1.9	2.5	2.6	1.8
Not in labor force	555	730	909	553	891	1 278	1 866	980
Institutionalized persons	48	—	13	—	—	—	34	101
Enrolled in school	49	78	44	85	276	1 107	1 110	217
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	314	313	433	202	322	84	406	408
Females 16 years and over	1 019	1 186	1 615	1 272	1 898	1 493	2 113	1 678
In labor force	669	698	951	881	1 393	906	1 030	1 072
Percent of females 16 years and over	65.7	58.9	58.9	69.3	73.4	60.7	48.7	63.9
Civilian labor force	649	698	951	881	1 393	906	1 017	1 072
Employed	634	638	918	821	1 373	892	999	1 042
Unemployed	35	60	33	60	20	14	18	30
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	8.6	3.5	6.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.8
With own children under 6 years	145	220	222	257	264	31	137	186
In labor force	129	131	148	173	200	15	71	146
With own children 6 to 17 years only	136	203	195	178	251	20	169	229
In labor force	109	177	171	157	214	20	141	204
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	169	372	255	397	414	58	208	230
All parents present in household in labor force	151	227	177	289	303	20	120	173
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	285	503	436	461	555	45	370	458
All parents present in household in labor force	223	400	359	375	458	45	269	355
Persons 16 to 19 years	109	178	108	152	174	288	323	167
Not enrolled in school	31	91	59	29	76	—	10	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	61	32	11	22	—	4	7
Not high school graduate	23	64	32	9	—	—	10	23
Employed	23	17	—	3	—	—	6	16
Unemployed	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	47	9	6	—	—	4	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 221	1 240	1 952	1 628	2 733	1 884	1 918	2 003
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	173	44	207	85	295	128	264	216
Professional specialty occupations	181	97	196	172	693	652	723	656
Technicians and related support occupations	42	64	104	80	177	136	117	121
Sales occupations	160	91	166	197	259	112	234	268
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	204	145	224	244	420	370	370	317
Private household occupations	11	16	12	24	22	7	—	20
Protective service occupations	14	68	27	33	30	6	—	178
Service occupations, except protective and household	120	338	291	423	369	310	167	178
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	15	35	12	10	7	20	23
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	167	160	335	172	292	63	54	61
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	53	87	143	58	68	43	5	45
Transportation and material moving occupations	34	72	106	63	39	31	34	40
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	35	43	106	65	59	19	14	51
Construction	136	104	177	118	148	51	58	57
Manufacturing	143	110	303	155	268	116	81	183
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	68	100	77	97	128	34	59	123
Wholesale and retail trade	255	236	370	392	528	387	312	371
Finance, insurance, and real estate	94	60	119	50	118	38	139	82
Business and repair services	62	30	128	58	65	28	37	41
Professional and related services	368	386	542	557	1 230	1 145	1 099	909
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 221	1 240	1 952	1 628	2 733	1 884	1 918	2 003
Private wage and salary workers	843	834	1 351	1 062	1 575	920	1 012	1 158
Government workers	255	355	472	500	951	933	795	716
Local government workers	64	149	107	94	174	64	117	193
Self-employed workers	96	51	129	66	207	31	83	114
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 347	1 429	2 130	1 835	3 047	2 792	3 217	2 290
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 136	1 186	1 728	1 520	2 430	1 730	2 295	1 755
50 to 52 weeks	957	737	1 167	1 049	1 747	540	1 055	1 217
40 to 49 weeks	83	131	356	174	275	203	223	192
27 to 39 weeks	48	98	83	114	90	157	157	139
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	130	133	197	160	365	475	402	270
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 443	1 703	2 458	2 057	3 277	3 106	3 280	2 424
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	107	88	87	93	50	70	68
With a mobility limitation	6	39	71	40	40	3	—	6
In labor force	—	14	24	16	—	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	12	93	75	80	86	47	70	62
With a work disability	96	187	351	119	168	30	134	70
In labor force	36	102	176	29	111	15	55	42
Prevented from working	54	102	169	77	39	8	32	9
No work disability	1 347	1 516	2 107	1 938	3 109	3 076	3 144	2 354
In labor force	1 211	1 218	1 819	1 677	2 597	1 897	1 799	1 911
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	342	367	515	232	400	105	521	494
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	122	151	38	65	5	77	59
With a mobility limitation	53	81	117	32	26	5	59	42
With a self-care limitation	41	70	77	12	51	5	52	41
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	80	123	126	68	75	17	185	104
Mean family income (dollars)	17 284	9 186	12 557	8 916	24 022	35 921	48 207	45 818
1 worker	133	265	354	207	229	43	185	266
Mean family income (dollars)	28 290	13 586	21 287	16 947	30 216	38 247	105 334	44 753
2 or more workers	384	359	499	474	812	171	532	609
Mean family income (dollars)	44 145	36 984	35 896	34 776	44 656	36 509	68 723	67 324

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10.98	Tract 11.97	Tract 11.98	Tract 12.96	Tract 12.97	Tract 12.98	Tract 116.97
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 671	39	—	—	—	—	—	17
In labor force	1 144	31	—	—	—	—	—	17
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.5	79.5	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Civilian labor force	1 144	31	—	—	—	—	—	17
Employed	1 132	31	—	—	—	—	—	17
Unemployed	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	527	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	267	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females 16 years and over	895	21	—	—	—	—	—	9
In labor force	588	16	—	—	—	—	—	9
Percent of females 16 years and over	65.7	76.2	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Civilian labor force	588	16	—	—	—	—	—	9
Employed	576	16	—	—	—	—	—	9
Unemployed	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	129	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	106	11	—	—	—	—	—	9
With own children 6 to 17 years only	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
In labor force	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	158	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	119	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	310	23	—	—	—	—	—	18
Persons 16 to 19 years	265	23	—	—	—	—	—	18
Not enrolled in school	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 132	31	—	—	—	—	—	17
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Professional specialty occupations	273	21	—	—	—	—	—	9
Technicians and related support occupations	28	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	101	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	168	5	—	—	—	—	—	8
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale and retail trade	170	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Business and repair services	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	469	21	—	—	—	—	—	9
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 132	31	—	—	—	—	—	17
Private wage and salary workers	679	10	—	—	—	—	—	8
Government workers	391	21	—	—	—	—	—	9
Local government workers	143	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Self-employed workers	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 132	31	—	—	—	—	—	17
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 091	21	—	—	—	—	—	17
50 to 52 weeks	859	10	—	—	—	—	—	17
40 to 49 weeks	121	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
27 to 39 weeks	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	88	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 359	31	—	—	—	—	—	17
With a mobility or self-care limitation	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a work disability	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prevented from working	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No work disability	1 285	31	—	—	—	—	—	17
In labor force	1 069	31	—	—	—	—	—	17
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	312	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	20 412	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 worker	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	34 359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 or more workers	398	15	—	—	—	—	—	8
Mean family income (dollars)	50 365	37 521	—	—	—	—	—	67 000

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Fluvanna County	Greene County	Charlottesville city			Albemarle County			
					Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	48 718	24 387	4 495	3 737	16 099	16 099	1 415	2 151	1 237	1 821	
Less than \$5,000	2 862	943	257	276	1 386	1 386	66	27	22	54	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 916	1 253	368	335	1 960	1 960	91	44	48	115	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 143	1 623	366	267	1 887	1 887	71	84	46	137	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 199	3 787	705	646	3 061	3 061	224	154	145	270	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 801	3 695	875	705	2 526	2 526	218	234	184	329	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 483	5 132	935	848	2 568	2 568	304	499	300	374	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 591	4 685	680	522	1 704	1 704	232	595	372	341	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 347	1 500	179	74	594	594	99	279	85	98	
\$100,000 or more	2 376	1 769	130	64	413	413	110	235	35	103	
Median (dollars)	31 397	36 886	31 378	29 799	24 190	24 190	36 202	50 724	41 418	35 222	
Mean (dollars)	40 079	47 709	35 703	33 632	31 238	31 238	44 208	67 413	45 515	44 155	
Families	31 953	17 102	3 538	2 910	8 403	8 403	1 128	1 742	981	1 383	
Median income (dollars)	38 428	42 661	34 776	33 237	33 729	33 729	40 000	54 605	46 875	38 852	
Males 15 years and over, with income	48 281	25 360	4 399	3 615	14 907	14 907	1 433	2 195	1 211	1 821	
Median income (dollars)	17 510	20 164	19 096	18 957	13 849	13 849	20 595	34 004	27 781	20 805	
Percent year-round full-time workers	49 44	52 0	54.2	56.6	41.7	41.7	56.6	67.1	68.1	59.9	
Females 15 years and over, with income	26 582	29 762	24 195	23 927	23 843	23 843	25 184	38 495	35 102	27 581	
Median income (dollars)	49 465	24 852	4 325	3 479	16 809	16 809	1 467	1 961	1 137	1 727	
Percent year-round full-time workers	11 437	12 550	11 174	12 161	9 927	9 927	11 250	15 670	15 728	14 191	
Median income (dollars)	36 8	38.6	41.1	46.4	31.1	31.1	37.4	51.4	50.0	50.0	
Per capita income (dollars)	19 732	21 160	16 952	16 525	19 116	19 116	19 129	21 101	21 269	20 910	
Per capita income (dollars)	15 227	17 448	12 977	12 268	12 928	12 928	15 679	24 110	16 753	16 740	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	48 718	24 387	4 495	3 737	16 099	16 099	1 415	2 151	1 237	1 821	
With earnings	41 525	21 247	3 710	3 153	13 415	13 415	1 195	1 921	1 147	1 549	
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 245	43 061	33 746	34 287	29 696	29 696	40 668	56 874	42 744	41 660	
With Social Security income	10 859	5 083	1 278	805	3 693	3 693	398	425	214	416	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 574	7 891	7 272	6 238	7 534	7 534	8 640	8 360	6 880	7 506	
With public assistance income	2 144	732	351	187	874	874	64	16	40	84	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 528	4 313	3 357	2 483	3 163	3 163	4 640	6 206	3 375	4 079	
With retirement income	6 460	3 288	785	449	1 938	1 938	249	337	148	289	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 780	12 126	12 845	8 802	8 119	8 119	9 610	18 188	15 039	7 889	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	47 799	54 548	40 194	37 069	40 982	40 982	48 461	75 823	48 632	46 925	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 663	51 086	38 715	35 029	37 049	37 049	48 778	60 077	53 039	43 247	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 460	57 584	41 295	39 203	44 044	44 044	48 204	93 366	43 701	49 361	
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 580	59 789	43 482	39 739	49 185	49 185	50 632	79 932	53 388	51 337	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 778	56 830	42 262	39 113	48 914	48 914	50 273	63 792	57 429	47 947	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 028	62 341	44 361	40 349	49 361	49 361	50 961	79 518	48 396	53 620	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 170	25 304	25 879	17 102	21 223	21 223	27 138	26 204	23 854	24 984	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 719	19 690	23 684	12 564	15 540	15 540	17 452	22 942	21 519	17 853	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 517	31 249	27 745	24 882	28 690	28 690	29 855	30 527	25 921	30 721	
Poverty Status in 1989											
All Income Levels in 1989											
Families	31 953	17 102	3 538	2 910	8 403	8 403	1 128	1 742	981	1 383	
Householder worked in 1989	26 649	14 543	2 801	2 483	6 842	6 842	880	1 548	847	1 133	
With related children under 18 years	15 709	8 456	1 670	1 600	3 983	3 983	552	944	523	616	
With related children under 5 years	6 892	3 632	708	715	1 837	1 837	277	431	268	276	
Married-couple families	25 523	14 321	2 853	2 478	5 871	5 871	1 006	1 563	818	1 163	
Householder worked in 1989	21 834	12 466	2 363	2 147	4 858	4 858	839	1 403	717	978	
With related children under 18 years	11 893	6 859	1 268	1 306	2 460	2 460	508	828	457	504	
With related children under 5 years	5 472	3 151	534	605	1 182	1 182	251	389	225	241	
Female householder, no husband present	5 060	2 137	529	323	2 071	2 071	105	93	115	166	
Householder worked in 1989	3 768	1 603	322	251	1 592	1 592	35	74	89	126	
With related children under 18 years	3 144	1 269	323	234	1 318	1 318	39	66	54	88	
With related children under 5 years	1 169	389	147	92	541	541	21	35	37	35	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	26 448	10 329	1 325	1 105	13 689	13 689	410	586	366	619	
Nonfamily householder	16 765	7 285	957	827	7 696	7 696	287	409	256	438	
65 years and over	4 499	1 839	488	302	1 870	1 870	89	131	38	130	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	122 509	61 837	12 306	10 236	38 130	38 130	3 918	6 012	3 363	4 702	
Persons under 18 years	27 779	14 967	3 082	2 750	6 980	6 980	933	1 630	948	1 037	
Related children under 18 years	27 611	14 843	3 058	2 749	6 961	6 961	926	1 626	948	1 011	
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 856	10 228	2 142	1 884	4 602	4 602	627	1 189	636	722	
Persons 65 years and over	13 059	6 049	1 609	978	4 423	4 423	475	490	237	549	
Persons 75 years and over	5 063	2 171	603	360	1 929	1 929	168	137	51	205	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	2 154	819	235	257	843	843	55	16	-	79	
Percent below poverty level	6 7	4 8	6 6	8 8	10 0	10 0	4 9	.9		5.7	
Householder worked in 1989	1 262	480	117	151	514	514	31	9		51	
With related children under 18 years	1 652	631	155	209	557	557	38	16		36	
With related children under 5 years	908	343	88	88	389	389	32	7		16	
Married-couple families	779	376	98	140	145	145	36	-		29	
Householder worked in 1989	443	233	61	81	68	68	23	-		6	
With related children under 18 years	501	248	51	105	97	97	30	-		-	
With related children under 5 years	276	139	29	37	71	71	24	-		-	
Female householder, no husband present	1 168	357	125	87	599	599	19	9		26	
Householder worked in 1989	686	204	44	47	391	391	8	9		26	
With related children under 18 years	1 022	324	97	87	514	514	8	9		26	
With related children under 5 years	579	185	52	51	291	291	8	-		16	
Unrelated individuals	8 941	1 915	422	333	6 271	6 271	125	99	48	87	
Nonfamily householder	4 163	1 090	280	254	2 539	2 539	63	43	39	39	
65 years and over	1 301	474	256	159	412	412	31	18	22	27	
Persons	16 248	4 676	1 287	1 260	9 025	9 025	313	158	48	251	
Percent below poverty level	13.3	7.6	10.5	12.3	23.7	23.7	8.0	2.6	1.4	5.3	
Persons under 18 years	3 745	1 417	439	473	1 416	1 416	92	47	-	70	
Related children under 18 years	3 602	1 310	419	472	1 401	1 401	85	43	-	44	
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 368	839	315	364	850	850	48	32	-	23	
Persons 65 years and over	1 769	673	327	205	564	564	42	18	22	56	
Persons 75 years and over	933	308	202	102	321	321	24	-	8	21	
Rate of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 890	1 923	535	467	4 965	4 965	148	77	23	91	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	21 514	6 742	1 875	1 702	11 195	11 195	348	246	144	564	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	35 635	13 145	3 552	2 846	16 092	16 092	888	580	462	1 040	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.									
	Tract 105	Tract 106.98	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114
INCOME IN 1989										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	645	2 002	2 444	2 251	1 448	1 918	1 261	1 834	2 535	1 417
\$5,000 to \$9,999	16	48	83	76	225	39	80	81	72	54
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	28	117	76	108	24	116	146	137	186
\$15,000 to \$24,999	52	100	196	98	126	53	172	140	223	125
\$25,000 to \$34,999	71	215	411	433	429	131	163	318	536	279
\$35,000 to \$49,999	71	271	482	426	237	133	203	181	429	297
\$50,000 to \$74,999	92	453	636	446	175	273	253	480	616	231
\$75,000 to \$99,999	176	613	399	404	87	470	186	296	357	157
\$100,000 or more	49	165	48	172	27	215	57	50	115	41
Median (dollars)	101	109	72	120	34	580	31	142	50	47
Mean (dollars)	51 104	45 330	33 342	35 430	21 740	65 736	29 677	36 159	30 439	26 734
Families	63 688	49 685	37 264	44 230	25 760	93 883	34 751	47 439	35 567	34 950
Median income (dollars)	535	1 377	1 366	1 312	581	1 545	865	1 387	1 826	1 074
Moles 15 years and over, with income	58 967	53 810	36 573	44 659	24 343	74 649	36 908	38 618	33 977	31 117
Median income (dollars)	663	1 817	1 838	1 690	3 804	1 875	1 155	1 794	2 640	1 346
Percent year-round full-time workers	30 602	30 900	22 298	25 827	3 684	46 275	18 390	19 391	17 167	16 667
Median income (dollars)	60 8	62 5	62 5	57 1	10 4	56 2	52 7	51 3	61 7	53 3
Females 15 years and over, with income	44 868	35 893	26 670	31 898	23 902	57 836	28 411	26 543	21 783	20 531
Median income (dollars)	624	1 861	2 384	2 042	3 184	1 729	1 297	1 722	2 352	1 357
Percent year-round full-time workers	14 120	17 841	15 480	16 673	3 448	17 009	12 134	12 620	13 571	10 575
Median income (dollars)	41 0	43 6	45 5	40 5	13 0	29 8	41 7	37 7	50 4	41 5
Per capita income (dollars)	23 800	23 393	22 087	24 101	21 233	34 018	18 159	19 575	18 911	16 142
22 339	20 072	16 544	20 068	6 627	34 571	13 284	17 989	13 432	12 708	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households										
With earnings	645	2 002	2 444	2 251	1 448	1 918	1 261	1 834	2 535	1 417
Mean earnings (dollars)	560	1 781	2 178	1 969	1 334	1 599	985	1 553	2 324	1 142
With Social Security income	61 941	46 430	36 279	38 760	24 174	75 626	36 379	39 206	33 883	36 740
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	129	432	358	356	67	436	419	501	447	485
With public assistance income	7 511	8 743	7 094	8 936	5 768	9 718	7 865	7 722	6 866	6 593
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	37	39	87	69	—	39	67	71	60	59
With retirement income	2 102	3 662	4 157	3 866	—	11 090	3 597	5 118	3 816	2 861
Mean retirement income (dollars)	70	333	307	303	33	346	207	229	241	196
Per capita income (dollars)	10 117	12 223	11 109	16 716	5 825	19 448	8 694	8 202	6 439	7 325
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)										
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 098	56 012	40 774	54 321	31 122	106 757	41 202	46 712	38 123	39 679
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 615	55 640	33 621	51 571	27 474	103 995	43 822	43 709	38 668	36 751
Married-couple families (dollars)	63 562	56 299	48 769	56 711	34 683	108 845	39 090	49 007	38 178	41 880
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	66 277	59 288	45 926	62 759	32 362	109 883	45 474	50 662	42 482	44 996
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 265	58 388	40 548	63 130	31 135	106 106	49 328	48 038	44 366	40 520
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	68 029	59 975	50 893	62 455	33 440	112 821	42 198	52 542	40 824	48 941
20 292	29 114	24 637	24 722	19 138	53 219	20 392	27 967	21 041	23 833	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 081	25 932	17 834	16 176	11 680	48 945	11 839	26 931	20 863	16 405
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 701	31 567	38 178	33 902	52 700	54 881	25 671	29 588	21 348	27 698
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families										
Householder worked in 1989	535	1 377	1 366	1 312	581	1 545	865	1 387	1 826	1 074
With related children under 18 years	472	1 252	1 208	1 107	494	1 271	689	1 204	1 578	860
With related children under 5 years	269	618	742	622	292	698	415	636	989	540
Married-couple families	115	235	344	251	204	227	175	227	395	207
Householder worked in 1989	464	1 192	1 006	1 013	498	1 456	703	1 167	1 448	824
With related children under 18 years	418	1 091	933	833	426	1 216	600	1 019	1 280	713
With related children under 5 years	223	525	488	457	238	646	331	519	711	424
Female householder, no husband present	96	230	245	194	183	220	138	201	351	187
Householder worked in 1989	47	147	314	280	66	75	131	141	270	187
With related children under 18 years	39	130	239	255	57	41	67	128	204	119
With related children under 5 years	31	74	218	157	54	45	71	86	196	90
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	10	5	99	57	21	—	30	—	25	14
Nonfamily household	163	882	1 450	1 246	1 339	534	517	637	1 121	451
65 years and over	110	625	1 078	939	867	373	396	447	709	343
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	42	149	135	148	16	119	176	264	198	204
Persons under 18 years	1 851	4 932	5 276	4 942	3 012	5 246	3 244	4 850	6 671	3 810
Related children under 18 years	483	1 167	1 185	1 091	475	1 374	842	1 150	1 621	1 001
Related children 5 to 17 years	483	1 160	1 179	1 091	469	1 367	833	1 138	1 621	991
Persons 65 years and over	331	800	738	726	212	1 043	616	769	1 082	717
Persons 75 years and over	168	563	380	497	34	587	491	569	456	553
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	12	44	102	69	86	22	73	64	121	76
Householder worked in 1989	22	32	75	53	148	14	84	46	6	71
With related children under 18 years	8	28	52	48	41	7	31	47	67	60
With related children under 5 years	8	37	96	63	72	15	54	53	79	64
Married-couple families	8	16	67	41	52	—	28	24	25	27
Householder worked in 1989	8	31	17	13	49	16	31	52	55	39
With related children under 18 years	8	22	11	7	19	7	24	35	38	33
With related children under 5 years	8	31	11	7	41	9	18	41	19	33
Female householder, no husband present	8	16	—	7	31	6	6	18	8	21
Householder worked in 1989	4	6	85	56	31	6	42	6	43	24
With related children under 18 years	—	6	41	41	22	—	7	6	20	18
With related children under 5 years	—	6	85	56	31	6	36	6	37	18
Unrelated individuals	—	—	67	34	21	—	22	—	11	6
Nonfamily household	41	81	123	177	495	73	119	161	173	113
65 years and over	21	48	66	77	265	43	103	106	85	92
Persons	15	38	17	18	8	17	39	95	43	86
Percent below poverty level	104	299	436	394	750	162	378	431	589	363
Persons under 18 years	56	61	93	80	249	31	117	89	88	95
Related children under 18 years	35	115	195	124	117	38	143	148	168	125
Persons 65 years and over	19	85	87	74	52	31	134	143	139	125
Persons 75 years and over	24	74	31	23	8	23	53	104	99	96
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level	14	48	6	18	—	6	30	41	55	37
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	19	48	206	181	535	49	134	203	147	62
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	149	485	583	570	170	491	667	873	640	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	380	655	1 232	911	1 211	438	882	1 159	1 959	1 348

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.					Floyd County	
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 117.98	Tract 118.98	Tract 201	Tract 202
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	8	—	—	—	—	1 928	1 340
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	—	—	76	86
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	—	—	102	154
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	—	—	63	146
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8	—	—	—	—	267	210
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	—	419	254
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	—	447	251
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	—	—	345	197
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	117	25
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	92	17
Median (dollars)	18 750	—	—	—	—	36 516	28 841
Mean (dollars)	18 682	—	—	—	—	42 302	30 961
Families	—	—	—	—	—	1 584	1 002
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	40 027	32 243
Males 15 years and over, with income	78	—	—	—	—	1 888	1 350
Median income (dollars)	2 500	—	—	—	—	23 245	15 446
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	—	—	54.8	49.6
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	28 363	22 093
Females 15 years and over, with income	8	—	—	—	—	1 811	1 375
Median income (dollars)	18 750	—	—	—	—	13 156	9 918
Percent year-round full-time workers	100.0	—	—	—	—	44.0	35.3
Median income (dollars)	18 750	—	—	—	—	19 389	15 729
Per capita income (dollars)	4 473	—	—	—	—	15 766	10 924
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	8	—	—	—	—	1 928	1 340
With earnings	8	—	—	—	—	1 632	1 051
Mean earnings (dollars)	18 362	—	—	—	—	37 261	31 124
With Social Security income	—	—	—	—	—	477	476
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	8 003	6 578
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	—	92	156
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	4 708	3 627
With retirement income	—	—	—	—	—	454	228
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	14 720	10 517
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	46 277	35 410
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	43 365	33 484
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	48 478	36 637
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	48 168	39 321
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	45 748	38 318
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	49 800	39 976
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	34 200	25 150
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	31 398	19 445
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	39 532	28 592
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	1 584	1 002
Families	—	—	—	—	—	1 275	772
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	734	462
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	302	232
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	1 119	747
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	—	590	321
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	257	149
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	180	194
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	129	114
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	123	116
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	33	75
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	—	—	—	464	493
Nonfamily householder	8	—	—	—	—	344	338
65 years and over	8	—	—	—	—	153	206
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	8	—	—	—	—	5 086	3 876
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	1 255	936
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	1 248	932
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	—	846	636
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	606	665
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	171	283
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	—	—	—	—	—	64	93
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	9.3
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	37	39
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	51	55
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	22	43
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	—	26	42
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	19	21
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	19	21
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	15	14
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	38	39
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	18	6
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	32	27
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	7	22
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	—	—	132	167
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	—	—	91	94
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	74	105
Persons	—	—	—	—	—	371	505
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	7.3	13.0
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	137	165
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	130	165
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	—	103	113
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	74	165
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	40	112
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	—	—	—	—	—	119	287
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	560	705
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	620	1 511
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fauquier County—Con.		Greene County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city			
	Tract 203	Tract 204.98	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 3.01
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 227	-	2 143	1 594	394	1 133	1 332	963
Less than \$5,000	95	-	176	100	49	120	252	28
\$5,000 to \$9,999	112	-	202	133	80	201	278	75
\$10,000 to \$14,999	157	-	193	74	45	138	254	57
\$15,000 to \$24,999	228	-	395	251	85	256	219	221
\$25,000 to \$34,999	202	-	390	315	24	124	205	181
\$35,000 to \$49,999	237	-	412	436	46	148	65	165
\$50,000 to \$74,999	138	-	284	238	36	92	49	148
\$75,000 to \$99,999	37	-	50	24	5	50	6	52
\$100,000 or more	21	-	41	23	24	4	4	36
Median (dollars)	26 014	-	28 330	32 564	19 022	18 558	12 602	30 657
Mean (dollars)	30 512	-	33 195	34 220	28 497	25 040	17 237	38 109
Families	952	-	1 657	1 253	157	461	460	436
Median income (dollars)	30 323	-	31 930	34 907	24 844	30 288	16 574	43 333
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 161	-	2 066	1 549	273	1 100	1 595	702
Median income (dollars)	17 131	-	17 735	19 744	14 940	6 184	5 122	23 125
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.4	-	53.3	60.9	39.6	27.5	16.6	58.1
Median income (dollars)	21 364	-	22 367	25 542	14 881	24 643	16 286	28 750
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 139	-	2 009	1 470	301	1 276	2 129	1 003
Median income (dollars)	10 356	-	11 440	13 237	10 625	7 433	3 835	13 981
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.4	-	43.2	50.8	31.9	23.6	15.4	27.6
Median income (dollars)	15 815	-	15 844	17 227	18 958	18 598	13 681	24 464
Per capita income (dollars)	11 048	-	12 208	12 347	15 230	10 171	5 986	18 714
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 227	-	2 143	1 594	394	1 133	1 332	963
With earnings	1 027	-	1 751	1 402	257	951	1 139	734
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 845	-	33 855	34 827	27 698	24 288	16 911	37 270
With Social Security income	325	-	530	275	162	213	234	307
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 215	-	5 768	7 144	7 045	5 978	6 794	7 728
With public assistance income	103	-	74	113	36	88	104	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 742	-	2 769	2 296	2 029	3 674	2 935	4 239
With retirement income	103	-	262	187	92	122	92	147
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 733	-	10 187	6 861	12 081	6 789	5 697	9 071
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	35 108	-	37 785	36 122	41 442	34 260	20 400	53 961
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 131	-	35 764	34 247	23 988	33 473	16 386	60 553
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 235	-	39 526	38 662	61 526	34 874	23 224	50 140
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 155	-	40 618	38 581	61 906	42 014	28 012	60 136
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 167	-	39 363	38 842	40 005	40 583	27 000	71 533
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 255	-	41 652	38 263	74 586	43 211	28 501	53 952
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 129	-	20 340	12 924	11 288	18 199	15 953	31 851
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 129	-	14 147	10 818	12 328	16 243	11 269	26 489
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 654	-	29 175	17 565	7 000	19 737	20 376	36 398
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	952	-	1 657	1 253	157	461	460	436
Householder worked in 1989	754	-	1 370	1 113	125	363	378	353
With related children under 18 years	474	-	835	765	84	220	235	167
With related children under 5 years	171	-	375	240	26	114	124	85
Married-couple families	750	-	1 408	1 070	90	314	172	344
Householder worked in 1989	634	-	1 179	968	67	267	154	277
With related children under 18 years	357	-	680	626	33	149	72	128
With related children under 5 years	128	-	322	283	11	84	41	74
Female householder, no husband present	155	-	182	141	41	134	245	85
Householder worked in 1989	79	-	148	103	32	90	184	69
With related children under 18 years	84	-	131	103	33	71	148	39
With related children under 5 years	39	-	42	50	7	30	68	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	368	-	643	462	285	1 477	2 118	708
Nonfamily householder	275	-	486	341	237	672	872	527
65 years and over	129	-	195	107	139	149	142	186
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 344	-	5 839	4 397	692	2 675	3 485	1 895
Persons under 18 years	891	-	1 479	1 271	128	293	389	265
Related children under 18 years	878	-	1 478	1 271	128	293	385	265
Related children 5 to 17 years	660	-	1 026	858	96	179	234	169
Persons 65 years and over	338	-	658	320	192	256	237	442
Persons 75 years and over	149	-	253	107	91	127	158	245
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	78	-	139	118	24	63	150	-
Percent below poverty level	8.2	-	8.4	9.4	15.3	13.7	32.6	-
Householder worked in 1989	41	-	80	71	15	28	107	-
With related children under 18 years	49	-	114	95	16	43	108	-
With related children under 5 years	23	-	46	42	3	34	70	-
Married-couple families	30	-	88	52	-	12	24	-
Householder worked in 1989	21	-	52	29	-	12	24	-
With related children under 18 years	11	-	76	29	-	12	24	-
With related children under 5 years	-	-	29	8	-	12	9	-
Female householder, no husband present	48	-	35	52	24	45	110	-
Householder worked in 1989	20	-	19	28	15	22	70	-
With related children under 18 years	38	-	35	52	16	31	77	-
With related children under 5 years	23	-	17	34	3	22	54	-
Unrelated individuals	123	-	253	80	51	919	1 499	128
Nonfamily householder	95	-	187	67	45	308	489	70
65 years and over	77	-	123	36	22	7	44	24
Persons	411	-	788	472	95	1 099	1 981	128
Percent below poverty level	12.3	-	13.5	10.7	13.7	41.1	56.8	6.8
Persons under 18 years	137	-	265	208	16	79	218	-
Related children under 18 years	124	-	264	208	16	79	218	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	99	-	211	153	11	39	123	-
Persons 65 years and over	88	-	156	49	22	14	70	24
Persons 75 years and over	50	-	66	36	5	7	47	24
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	129	-	289	178	26	640	1 160	55
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	610	-	1 070	632	163	1 189	2 194	179
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 221	-	1 722	1 124	343	1 540	2 667	372

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98	Tract 8
	963	1 113	1 618	1 158	1 795	1 497	1 761	1 499
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	963	1 113	1 618	1 158	1 795	1 497	1 761	1 499
Less than \$5,000	24	169	157	78	85	186	135	85
\$5,000 to \$9,999	95	249	172	127	79	283	193	87
\$10,000 to \$14,999	96	130	196	200	140	296	194	69
\$15,000 to \$24,999	194	180	371	243	323	314	247	247
\$25,000 to \$34,999	192	169	306	207	350	207	210	203
\$35,000 to \$49,999	213	128	296	220	453	116	273	221
\$50,000 to \$74,999	123	77	88	62	272	78	219	320
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19	11	26	21	74	5	124	159
\$100,000 or more	7	—	6	—	19	12	166	108
Median (dollars)	28 652	15 625	22 183	22 946	32 480	14 678	28 844	37 437
Mean (dollars)	30 977	20 788	25 040	25 519	35 382	19 670	47 039	46 969
Families	597	747	979	749	1 116	231	852	979
Median income (dollars)	36 023	21 080	26 170	25 313	37 540	31 484	50 512	54 236
Males 15 years and over, with income	802	852	1 343	993	1 718	1 594	1 821	1 326
Median income (dollars)	17 969	15 000	14 866	12 682	17 386	6 508	17 821	25 152
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.5	51.6	46.5	54.3	53.6	19.9	37.2	47.9
Median income (dollars)	22 165	18 722	20 396	17 827	24 174	20 035	40 616	36 384
Females 15 years and over, with income	969	1 090	1 393	1 154	1 748	1 400	1 989	1 521
Median income (dollars)	12 287	7 907	11 660	11 885	14 695	5 874	9 079	14 834
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.1	27.2	38.9	44.2	47.3	17.4	18.8	38.3
Median income (dollars)	18 571	15 048	15 625	16 394	20 000	17 760	21 964	22 013
Per capita income (dollars)	13 409	8 180	11 040	9 537	13 813	8 955	20 499	19 530
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	963	1 113	1 618	1 158	1 795	1 497	1 761	1 499
With earnings	770	811	1 271	979	1 603	1 397	1 487	1 281
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 592	22 708	26 473	26 501	33 611	17 312	38 835	42 582
With Social Security income	272	361	534	235	306	42	376	339
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 728	6 140	6 463	5 682	8 210	10 241	9 486	9 738
With public assistance income	46	181	126	130	41	20	24	23
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 907	2 887	3 027	4 138	3 193	1 222	2 563	4 963
With retirement income	141	147	212	100	209	84	203	247
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 286	4 545	4 309	6 202	10 248	6 941	11 393	11 696
Per capita income (dollars)	13 409	8 180	11 040	9 537	13 813	8 955	20 499	19 530
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	963	1 113	1 618	1 158	1 795	1 497	1 761	1 499
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 013	24 106	27 609	27 501	40 306	36 789	73 438	58 907
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 468	20 714	25 386	25 960	35 162	38 013	81 057	49 014
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 824	27 832	29 171	29 555	44 635	36 433	68 855	66 095
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 633	34 452	31 524	33 410	44 546	41 597	78 055	64 492
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 422	40 741	32 961	35 065	41 199	51 951	88 647	58 184
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	41 451	30 642	30 754	31 253	47 101	39 665	72 116	68 636
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 949	14 622	19 225	20 231	22 218	27 247	28 281	37 826
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 188	9 878	16 223	15 581	17 028	24 512	14 238	22 826
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 697	23 940	22 854	29 532	31 420	29 012	39 984	52 826
Poverty Status in 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989	597	747	979	749	1 116	231	852	979
Householder worked in 1989	478	537	773	646	1 002	190	678	804
With related children under 18 years	278	495	469	449	521	58	320	412
With related children under 5 years	132	208	231	201	239	27	136	199
Married-couple families	476	334	639	394	887	159	744	787
Householder worked in 1989	390	255	512	348	785	125	597	646
With related children under 18 years	201	157	263	228	395	25	248	312
With related children under 5 years	127	37	125	98	200	17	128	145
Female householder, no husband present	105	332	254	288	183	51	99	162
Householder worked in 1989	82	218	180	243	176	44	80	128
With related children under 18 years	71	277	159	208	117	23	45	81
With related children under 5 years	5	138	84	90	39	10	8	41
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	492	549	922	660	1 234	2 631	1 618	725
Nonfamily householder	366	366	639	409	679	1 266	909	520
65 years and over	143	191	220	107	144	40	191	142
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 194	2 933	3 665	3 125	4 580	3 270	3 861	3 552
Persons under 18 years	454	946	708	911	969	117	578	704
Related children under 18 years	454	946	702	908	969	117	578	698
Related children 5 to 17 years	300	627	481	598	620	58	395	472
Persons 65 years and over	342	367	515	232	400	105	521	494
Persons 18 years and over	142	167	238	93	78	53	235	192
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	26	239	104	85	57	4	28	41
Percent below poverty level	4.4	32.0	10.6	11.3	5.1	1.7	3.3	4.2
Householder worked in 1989	—	142	49	44	44	4	23	36
With related children under 18 years	11	215	70	68	52	—	23	29
With related children under 5 years	—	121	33	49	32	—	16	21
Married-couple families	11	17	37	25	16	—	17	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	6	8	8	—	12	—
With related children under 18 years	—	3	13	11	16	—	12	—
With related children 5 to 17 years	—	3	13	6	16	—	12	—
Female householder, no husband present	11	206	50	60	31	—	11	35
Householder worked in 1989	—	127	31	38	31	—	11	30
With related children under 18 years	11	196	45	57	31	—	11	23
With related children under 5 years	—	110	14	43	16	4	15	15
Unrelated individuals	84	169	289	176	310	1 656	796	176
Nonfamily householder	46	118	189	99	131	615	306	105
65 years and over	34	71	70	46	47	—	15	14
Persons	166	970	615	482	533	1 664	879	305
Percent below poverty level	7.6	33.1	16.8	15.4	11.6	50.9	22.8	8.6
Persons under 18 years	38	468	139	162	131	—	37	74
Related children under 18 years	39	468	133	159	131	—	37	68
Related children 5 to 17 years	38	293	91	91	91	—	8	36
Persons 65 years and over	43	93	120	79	47	—	15	19
Persons 18 years and over	19	53	85	27	15	—	9	12
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	84	475	239	160	284	1 111	528	162
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	260	1 215	881	785	852	1 051	403	634
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	591	1 662	1 525	1 483	1 334	2 189	1 349	634

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10.98	Tract 11.97	Tract 11.98	Tract 12.96	Tract 12.97	Tract 12.98	Tract 116.97
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	842	23	—	—	—	—	—	8
Less than \$5,000	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	67	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	156	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	145	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	214	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$75,000 to \$99,999	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	34 694	28 750	—	—	—	—	—	61 359
Mean (dollars)	39 409	30 305	—	—	—	—	—	67 000
Families	616	15	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median income (dollars)	38 071	43 750	—	—	—	—	—	61 359
Males 15 years and over, with income	752	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Median income (dollars)	21 809	17 000	—	—	—	—	—	2 500
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.9	27.8	—	—	—	—	—	44
Median income (dollars)	24 345	26 250	—	—	—	—	—	36 250
Females 15 years and over, with income	806	21	—	—	—	—	—	9
Median income (dollars)	15 439	17 750	—	—	—	—	—	31 250
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.3	23.8	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
Median income (dollars)	21 193	18 750	—	—	—	—	—	31 250
Per capita income (dollars)	16 045	10 197	—	—	—	—	—	16 237
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	842	23	—	—	—	—	—	8
With earnings	712	15	—	—	—	—	—	8
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 961	37 500	—	—	—	—	—	66 100
With Social Security income	232	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 828	4 902	—	—	—	—	—	—
With public assistance income	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With retirement income	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 481	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	43 206	37 521	—	—	—	—	—	67 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 989	33 531	—	—	—	—	—	67 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 954	45 500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 685	37 521	—	—	—	—	—	67 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 970	33 531	—	—	—	—	—	67 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 691	45 500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 586	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 938	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	616	15	—	—	—	—	—	8
Householder worked in 1989	492	15	—	—	—	—	—	8
With related children under 18 years	257	10	—	—	—	—	—	8
With related children under 5 years	95	10	—	—	—	—	—	8
Married-couple families	506	15	—	—	—	—	—	8
Householder worked in 1989	418	15	—	—	—	—	—	8
With related children under 18 years	211	10	—	—	—	—	—	8
With related children under 5 years	85	10	—	—	—	—	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	262	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	226	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	68	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 097	71	—	—	—	—	—	35
Persons under 18 years	468	32	—	—	—	—	—	18
Related children under 18 years	468	32	—	—	—	—	—	18
Related children 5 to 17 years	332	23	—	—	—	—	—	18
Persons 65 years and over	312	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	102	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Married-couple families	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, husband present	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percent below poverty level	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons under 18 years	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	195	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	374	29	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Fluvanna County	Greene County	Charlottesville city		Albemarle County		
					Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 104	Tract 106.98	Tract 107
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	108 996	59 224	9 519	9 609	30 644	30 644	3 949	4 421	4 555
Native	106 306	57 579	9 345	9 533	29 849	29 849	3 844	4 249	4 463
Foreign born	2 690	1 645	174	76	795	795	105	172	92
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Ungluedically isolated households	160	99	6	7	48	48	—	8	—
Persons 5 years and over	101 911	55 274	8 815	8 782	29 040	29 040	3 693	4 138	4 218
Speak a language other than English	3 903	2 077	321	155	1 350	1 350	205	97	87
Do not speak English "very well"	956	513	44	33	366	366	21	30	—
In linguistically isolated households	360	245	14	7	94	94	—	29	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	33 926	18 235	2 089	2 138	11 464	11 464	887	1 305	1 063
Preschool	2 061	1 310	107	203	441	441	85	128	55
Public school	971	567	66	156	182	182	70	56	41
Elementary or high school	13 933	8 216	1 508	1 579	2 630	2 630	543	671	528
Public school	12 761	7 459	1 446	1 474	2 382	2 382	534	617	506
College	17 932	8 709	474	356	8 393	8 393	259	506	480
Public college	16 716	8 044	422	324	7 926	7 926	243	440	446
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	68 299	37 235	6 463	6 238	18 363	18 363	2 803	3 059	3 133
Less than 9th grade	6 550	2 827	751	1 240	1 732	1 732	338	95	134
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 277	3 278	881	937	2 181	2 181	284	168	227
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14 515	7 113	1 945	2 079	3 378	3 378	615	349	531
Some college, no degree	11 144	6 304	1 213	805	2 822	2 822	509	631	636
Associate degree	3 682	2 188	359	352	783	783	223	248	199
Bachelor's degree	13 874	8 657	865	555	3 797	3 797	465	930	850
Graduate or professional degree	11 257	6 868	449	270	3 670	3 670	369	638	556
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.8	83.6	74.7	65.1	78.7	78.7	77.8	91.4	88.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	36.8	41.7	20.3	13.2	40.7	40.7	29.8	51.3	44.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	837	872	1 169	1 238	591	591	977	911	661
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	101 911	55 274	8 815	8 782	29 040	29 040	3 693	4 138	4 218
Same house	43 764	23 529	4 055	4 994	11 186	11 186	2 056	1 581	1 073
Different house in United States	56 877	31 056	4 704	3 768	17 349	17 349	1 626	2 495	3 108
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	10 418	5 174	487	311	4 446	4 446	399	520	631
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 485	8 705	1 860	2 020	1 900	1 900	514	580	852
Different MSA/PMSA	24 060	13 056	1 516	858	8 630	8 630	455	1 162	1 160
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7 914	4 121	841	579	2 373	2 373	258	233	465
Aboard	1 270	689	56	20	505	505	11	62	37
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	55 421	29 993	4 828	5 099	15 501	15 501	2 291	2 443	2 651
Car, truck, or van	48 428	27 392	4 449	4 776	11 811	11 811	2 177	2 372	2 473
Drove alone	40 258	23 045	3 686	3 480	10 047	10 047	1 839	2 227	2 132
Carpooled	8 170	4 347	763	1 296	1 764	1 764	338	145	341
Public transportation	993	378	13	23	579	579	5	14	48
Other means	4 046	1 123	156	159	2 608	2 608	54	27	76
Worked at home	1 954	1 100	210	141	503	503	55	30	54
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	19.1	28.7	26.5	13.6	13.6	22.9	13.4	14.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	51 508	27 904	4 214	4 574	14 816	14 816	2 011	2 363	2 537
Central city	26 701	12 609	1 533	1 231	11 328	11 328	856	224	146
Outside central city	24 807	15 295	2 681	3 343	3 488	3 488	1 155	1 139	1 391
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 913	2 089	614	525	685	685	280	80	114
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	88 530	47 287	7 398	7 281	26 564	26 564	3 128	3 490	3 752
In labor force	57 747	31 124	4 999	5 346	16 278	16 278	2 312	2 500	2 810
Employed	55 919	30 246	4 845	5 200	15 608	15 608	2 295	2 428	2 681
Unemployed	1 550	766	121	138	525	525	17	42	113
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.3	3.3	7	1.7	4.0
Females 16 years and over	45 930	24 232	3 821	3 713	14 164	14 164	1 561	1 860	2 153
Employed	26 332	13 976	2 172	2 393	7 791	7 791	1 033	1 166	1 392
Unemployed	771	422	69	52	228	228	12	22	69
With own children under 6 years	6 041	3 492	570	721	1 258	1 258	264	237	278
In labor force	3 975	2 191	360	505	919	919	189	138	188
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 105	3 553	652	672	1 228	1 228	204	271	189
In labor force	4 941	2 763	535	568	1 075	1 075	166	223	164
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 349	4 765	398	460	1 726	1 726	136	129	194
Not enrolled in school	1 062	528	116	155	263	263	53	23	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	474	285	30	48	111	111	23	—	—
Not high school graduate	512	288	34	78	112	112	30	8	—
Employed	192	98	26	32	36	36	12	8	—
Unemployed	79	46	—	10	23	23	—	—	—
Not in labor force	241	144	8	36	53	53	18	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	68 947	37 119	5 469	5 581	20 778	20 778	2 416	2 786	3 000
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 709	29 139	4 443	4 627	15 500	15 500	2 036	2 322	2 500
50 to 52 weeks	36 028	20 261	3 311	3 518	8 938	8 938	1 604	1 790	1 845
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	75 970	41 270	6 085	6 365	22 250	22 250	2 617	2 925	3 183
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 949	1 115	141	243	431	431	47	28	100
With a mobility limitation	950	530	87	104	229	229	34	21	72
With a self-care limitation	199	76	20	30	73	73	—	—	16
With a work disability	1 446	833	81	194	338	338	33	15	52
In labor force	4 273	2 091	470	530	1 182	1 182	137	77	189
Prevented from working	2 047	1 005	249	253	540	540	88	14	43
No work disability	1 821	946	178	247	450	450	43	37	139
In labor force	71 697	39 179	5 615	5 835	21 068	21 068	2 480	2 848	2 994
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	53 636	29 112	4 527	4 989	15 008	15 008	2 141	2 346	2 679
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11 220	5 369	1 270	908	3 673	3 673	452	535	373
With a mobility limitation	1 982	866	204	275	637	637	90	74	75
With a self-care limitation	1 587	739	170	214	464	464	86	74	75
With a self-care limitation	1 086	425	97	157	407	407	54	29	33

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.						Fluvanna County		
	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 185	6 179	2 987	4 452	6 080	2 920	4 534	2 252	2 733
Native	4 048	5 875	2 973	4 336	5 958	2 857	4 417	2 235	2 693
Foreign born	137	304	14	116	122	63	117	17	40
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	8	18	15	11	29	2	6	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 922	5 989	2 838	4 137	5 593	2 685	4 186	2 077	2 552
Speak a language other than English	129	345	101	104	298	111	199	60	62
Do not speak English "very well"	17	78	45	41	143	33	27	13	4
In linguistically isolated households	17	44	29	11	84	2	14	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 068	4 939	706	992	1 416	598	1 012	559	518
Preprimary school	33	54	43	97	106	56	53	49	5
Public school	17	43	31	35	44	30	22	39	5
Elementary or high school	522	81	569	667	916	449	665	363	480
Public school	484	81	512	595	811	449	619	347	480
College	513	4 804	94	228	394	93	294	147	33
Public college	437	4 679	81	205	357	91	261	130	31
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 863	1 274	2 071	3 014	4 029	1 937	3 170	1 522	1 771
Less than 9th grade	34	14	305	341	460	316	246	146	359
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	141	21	298	388	639	321	372	140	349
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	443	67	459	619	1 107	645	913	465	567
Some college, no degree	538	148	471	448	562	277	586	361	266
Associate degree	206	40	78	209	214	105	235	77	47
Bachelor's degree	669	562	292	535	631	146	551	177	137
Graduate or professional degree	832	422	168	474	416	127	247	156	46
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.9	97.3	70.9	75.8	72.7	67.1	79.9	81.2	60.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	52.4	77.2	22.2	33.5	26.0	14.1	25.2	21.9	10.3
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	738	155	1 277	1 063	1 097	1 310	1 085	1 306	1 214
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 922	5 989	2 838	4 137	5 593	2 685	4 186	2 077	2 552
Same house	1 500	657	1 800	2 352	2 338	1 627	1 520	1 113	1 422
Different house in United States	2 416	5 129	1 024	1 722	3 143	1 020	2 638	947	1 119
Central city of the MSA/PMSA	536	172	99	368	920	155	354	24	109
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	538	237	671	710	1 014	513	751	471	638
Different MSA/PMSA	1 102	3 983	143	380	772	181	1 108	213	195
Not in an MSA/PMSA	240	737	111	264	457	171	425	239	177
Abroad	6	203	14	63	92	38	28	17	11
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 399	1 659	1 527	2 410	3 368	1 490	2 289	1 081	1 458
Car, truck, or van	2 253	882	1 441	2 210	3 264	1 395	2 156	942	1 351
Drove alone	1 969	789	1 174	1 760	2 464	1 002	1 791	851	1 044
Carpooled	284	93	267	450	800	393	365	91	307
Public transportation	50	171	—	13	18	—	—	6	7
Other means	42	530	40	71	42	31	40	75	41
Worked at home	54	76	46	116	44	64	93	58	59
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.8	12.3	19.4	22.8	19.8	31.0	29.1	26.5	29.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 258	1 632	1 433	2 207	3 130	1 361	2 036	872	1 306
Central city	1 218	811	519	874	1 600	514	936	168	429
Outside central city	1 040	821	914	1 333	1 530	847	1 100	704	877
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	141	27	94	203	238	129	253	209	152
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 389	5 853	2 357	3 508	4 702	2 212	3 554	1 750	2 094
In labor force	2 504	1 835	1 548	2 526	3 493	1 539	2 332	1 133	1 534
Employed	2 398	1 749	1 539	2 445	3 390	1 495	2 295	1 107	1 463
Unemployed	75	82	29	81	87	44	31	26	64
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	4.5	1.8	3.2	2.5	2.9	1.3	2.3	4.2
Females 16 years and over	1 920	2 567	1 212	1 802	2 318	1 147	1 842	897	1 082
Employed	1 250	885	722	1 112	1 509	664	1 041	489	642
Unemployed	59	22	24	45	61	23	26	—	43
With own children under 6 years	200	162	178	224	374	198	272	149	149
In labor force	161	92	118	136	250	134	187	90	83
With own children 6 to 17 years only	293	30	195	354	472	190	336	116	200
In labor force	224	30	170	280	396	177	263	83	189
Persons 16 to 19 years	158	2 476	167	205	259	133	166	110	122
Not enrolled in school	23	27	42	42	83	77	38	18	60
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	22	36	18	48	41	—	14	16
Not high school graduate	5	5	42	31	59	42	—	10	24
Employed	5	5	6	19	17	11	—	4	22
Unemployed	—	—	20	8	—	18	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	16	4	42	13	—	6	2
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 702	5 232	1 712	2 662	3 837	1 649	2 651	1 237	1 581
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 145	3 236	1 462	2 041	3 237	1 403	2 204	947	1 292
50 to 52 weeks	1 573	633	1 065	1 409	2 517	1 082	1 646	687	978
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 910	5 781	1 862	3 029	4 237	1 801	2 947	1 360	1 778
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23	30	131	83	97	201	56	36	49
With a self-care limitation	7	6	30	38	45	23	31	32	24
In labor force	—	—	6	11	—	6	9	—	11
With a self-care limitation	16	30	114	57	78	186	44	9	28
With a work disability	45	93	126	219	365	131	161	143	166
In labor force	31	59	63	164	147	67	82	56	111
Prevented from working	7	12	57	32	218	60	65	66	47
No work disability	2 865	5 688	1 736	2 810	3 872	1 670	2 786	1 217	1 612
In labor force	2 379	1 766	1 431	2 276	3 290	1 419	2 179	998	1 350
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	448	34	402	479	398	411	571	390	309
With a mobility or self-care limitation	54	6	58	89	82	98	53	80	71
With a mobility limitation	54	6	35	76	73	48	36	66	68
With a self-care limitation	9	6	28	66	9	73	17	50	30

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Greene County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city								
			Tract 302	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98
	PLACE OF BIRTH	All persons	4 013	1 968	2 736	1 143	3 291	1 273	3 919	2 708	3 950
Native		3 977	1 956	2 632	1 136	3 279	1 241	3 821	2 581	3 765	
Foreign born		36	12	104	7	12	32	98	127	185	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	Linguistically isolated households	7	—	—	—	—	8	6	5	24	
Persons 5 years and over	Persons 5 years and over	3 618	1 896	2 715	1 037	3 098	1 161	3 620	2 664	3 772	
Speaks a language other than English		60	64	204	24	41	67	173	194	257	
Do not speak English "very well"		13	21	81	8	—	8	52	36	87	
In linguistically isolated households		7	—	—	—	—	8	6	10	50	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	967	1 265	2 171	261	561	287	1 138	1 938	1 793	
Preschool		76	23	—	20	49	9	66	7	63	
Public school		69	8	—	9	35	—	42	—	11	
Elementary or high school		690	55	10	172	378	149	378	31	335	
Public school		664	55	10	172	363	139	348	31	253	
College		201	1 187	2 161	69	134	129	694	1 900	1 395	
Public college		177	1 149	2 054	69	112	129	681	1 861	1 260	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	Persons 25 years and over	2 582	728	601	739	2 365	837	2 598	986	2 346	
Less than 9th grade		372	9	77	185	614	116	96	22	6	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma		387	11	99	233	563	90	235	53	23	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)		831	107	40	129	518	174	693	100	218	
Some college, no degree		429	93	64	97	257	174	383	132	327	
Associate's degree		229	26	48	26	74	50	82	27	105	
Bachelor's degree		211	174	147	42	262	130	607	321	721	
Graduate or professional degree		123	308	126	27	77	103	502	331	946	
Percent high school graduate or higher		70.6	97.3	70.7	43.4	50.2	75.4	87.3	92.4	98.8	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher		12.9	66.2	45.4	9.3	14.3	27.8	42.7	66.1	71.1	
FERTILITY	Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 209	205	27	1 876	1 174	894	778	57	358	
RESIDENCE IN 1985	Persons 5 years and over	3 618	1 896	2 715	1 037	3 098	1 161	3 620	2 664	3 772	
Some house		1 838	326	187	496	1 579	509	1 583	276	1 371	
Different house in United States		1 780	1 544	2 451	505	1 509	639	2 009	2 349	2 239	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA		158	207	122	271	851	292	531	399	337	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA		907	75	112	94	246	66	331	105	150	
Different MSA/PMSA		444	1 130	1 845	102	226	177	853	1 451	1 517	
Not in on MSA/PMSA		271	132	372	38	186	104	294	394	233	
Abroad		—	26	77	36	10	13	28	39	162	
JOURNEY TO WORK	Workers 16 years and over	2 163	878	975	510	1 694	710	2 386	1 420	1 782	
Car, truck, or van		2 074	576	410	421	1 425	604	2 028	581	1 332	
Drive alone		1 607	488	332	277	1 167	538	1 740	496	1 155	
Carpool		467	88	78	144	258	66	288	85	177	
Public transportation		18	75	48	30	59	4	62	100	41	
Other means		23	186	501	39	174	98	179	707	345	
Worked on home		48	41	16	20	36	4	117	32	64	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)		23.4	12.3	10.5	15.4	14.6	15.2	15.6	12.0	12.5	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence		1 979	806	969	510	1 632	681	2 320	1 390	1 660	
Central city		640	661	772	390	1 274	543	1 619	1 107	1 260	
Outside central city		1 339	145	197	120	358	138	701	283	400	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence		184	72	6	—	62	29	66	30	122	
LABOR FORCE STATUS	Persons 16 years and over	3 008	1 828	2 705	882	2 704	1 024	3 242	2 633	3 505	
In labor force		2 244	924	1 085	550	1 822	758	2 438	1 517	1 843	
Employed		2 207	900	995	520	1 731	719	2 402	1 474	1 663	
Unemployed		31	24	90	26	91	39	36	43	46	
Percent of civilian labor force		1.4	2.6	8.3	4.8	5.0	5.1	1.5	2.8	2.7	
Females 16 years and over		1 563	922	1 532	514	1 474	527	1 654	1 265	1 832	
Employed		1 015	510	544	272	799	344	1 182	694	839	
Unemployed		19	6	10	14	33	22	20	8	18	
With own children under 6 years		310	59	29	88	183	69	197	21	122	
In labor force		205	40	19	66	120	49	153	5	64	
With own children 6 to 17 years only		333	24	—	59	167	68	205	10	153	
In labor force		280	24	—	59	143	58	181	10	125	
Persons 16 to 19 years		200	278	269	56	163	50	144	215	273	
Not enrolled in school		63	11	9	29	59	11	76	—	10	
Unemployed or not in labor force		24	11	—	22	32	6	22	—	4	
Not high school graduate		40	5	—	22	32	—	—	—	6	
Employed		16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Unemployed		10	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force		14	5	—	22	9	6	—	—	4	
WORK STATUS IN 1989	Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 337	1 548	2 291	568	1 878	805	2 680	2 310	2 809	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week		2 013	1 109	1 378	435	1 542	673	2 139	1 455	2 054	
50 to 52 weeks		1 599	376	202	297	1 044	478	1 548	455	968	
DISABILITY	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 692	1 712	2 476	684	2 176	895	2 865	2 528	2 831	
With a mobility or self-care limitation		114	13	22	43	70	31	93	40	14	
With a mobility limitation		49	3	22	26	53	23	40	3	—	
With a self-care limitation		11	—	7	8	6	16	—	37	14	
With o work disability		71	10	8	36	84	325	45	143	30	
In labor force		193	27	68	84	84	150	8	93	136	
Prevented from working		86	18	7	41	169	29	32	8	32	
No work disability		88	9	22	43	169	29	32	8	32	
In labor force		2 499	1 685	2 408	600	1 851	850	2 722	2 498	2 695	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over		2 123	881	1 069	497	1 590	738	2 278	1 481	1 539	
With a mobility or self-care limitation		310	116	47	194	515	129	377	105	506	
With a mobility limitation		124	5	18	82	151	20	65	5	68	
With a self-care limitation		81	5	18	54	117	14	26	5	50	
With o mobility or self-care limitation		69	5	8	43	77	6	51	5	43	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Fluvanna County	Greene County	Charlottesville city		Albemarle County		
					Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 104	Tract 106,98	Tract 107
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	55 919	30 246	4 865	5 200	15 608	15 608	2 295	2 428	2 681
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7 353	4 648	542	439	1 724	1 724	351	549	411
Professional specialty occupations	12 591	7 137	669	620	4 165	4 165	388	606	658
Technicians and related support occupations	2 911	1 755	169	171	816	816	135	164	150
Sales occupations	6 192	3 385	526	617	1 664	1 664	255	294	384
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 719	4 664	912	819	2 324	2 324	310	442	490
Private household occupations	178	90	12	28	48	48	-	37	13
Protective service occupations	776	378	133	57	208	208	63	91	206
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 952	2 042	360	472	2 078	2 078	123	114	13
Forming, finishing, and fishing occupations	1 602	1 065	199	163	175	175	14	14	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 097	2 929	816	1 016	1 336	1 336	340	133	160
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 882	824	222	441	395	395	89	27	53
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 369	669	158	197	345	345	69	34	28
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 297	660	147	160	330	330	81	14	75
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	41 658	21 879	3 618	3 481	12 680	12 680	1 537	1 820	2 075
Less than \$5,000	2 119	721	163	224	1 011	1 011	42	60	60
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 973	1 021	240	289	1 413	1 413	91	28	95
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 235	1 370	297	252	1 336	1 336	127	86	146
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 765	3 267	533	558	2 407	2 407	231	181	354
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 583	3 201	698	495	1 989	1 989	218	240	380
\$35,000 to \$44,999	8 461	4 744	772	826	2 119	2 119	328	433	570
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 459	4 404	621	492	1 452	1 452	316	556	350
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 210	1 429	166	71	544	544	85	145	48
\$100,000 or more	2 323	1 722	128	64	409	409	409	103	72
Median (dollars)	33 543	38 598	33 342	30 758	25 736	25 736	37 923	45 991	35 037
Mean (dollars)	42 502	49 729	38 175	34 597	33 435	33 435	46 374	50 321	38 793
Families	27 008	15 220	2 857	2 720	6 211	6 211	1 136	1 212	1 116
Median income (dollars)	41 045	44 658	37 323	33 957	38 212	38 212	41 654	55 049	37 670
Per capita income (dollars)	16 564	18 658	14 581	12 611	14 374	14 374	18 309	20 593	17 703
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	41 658	21 879	3 618	3 481	12 680	12 680	1 537	1 820	2 075
With earnings	35 621	19 122	3 005	2 950	10 544	10 544	1 294	1 599	1 847
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 921	44 352	35 201	35 062	31 211	31 211	43 594	47 534	37 173
With Social Security income	9 352	4 569	1 052	771	2 960	2 960	388	418	351
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 846	8 090	7 759	6 321	7 899	7 899	7 695	8 568	7 115
With public assistance income	1 301	549	176	107	469	469	51	32	71
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 774	4 863	3 119	2 547	3 027	3 027	3 864	3 977	4 466
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	51 302	57 199	43 252	37 974	46 392	46 392	50 276	57 855	43 177
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 670	53 770	41 783	36 409	44 345	44 345	46 174	57 845	34 867
Married-couple families (dollars)	55 366	61 472	45 291	39 852	51 678	51 678	53 869	60 116	47 156
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 426	58 530	43 277	39 278	51 646	51 646	50 283	59 229	40 651
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 989	27 338	29 710	17 917	24 870	24 870	24 751	30 196	27 868
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 857	21 432	33 109	13 104	19 336	19 336	14 965	30 153	18 932
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989	27 008	15 220	2 857	2 720	6 211	6 211	1 136	1 212	1 116
Families	22 668	13 016	2 305	2 327	5 020	5 020	951	1 093	981
Householder worked in 1989	12 704	7 347	1 319	1 466	2 572	2 572	471	517	532
With related children under 18 years	5 527	3 126	551	659	1 191	1 191	214	214	267
With related children under 5 years	22 960	13 147	2 477	2 390	4 946	4 946	1 014	1 086	861
Householder worked in 1989	19 605	11 419	2 061	2 077	4 048	4 048	855	985	788
With related children under 18 years	10 488	6 186	1 105	1 252	1 945	1 945	415	450	369
With related children under 5 years	4 867	2 828	471	583	985	985	203	173	206
Female householder, no husband present	3 077	1 557	275	249	996	996	95	88	209
Householder worked in 1989	2 294	1 189	167	191	747	747	77	77	157
With related children under 18 years	1 742	894	150	168	530	530	46	48	127
With related children under 5 years	500	222	57	58	163	163	11	61	61
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22 717	9 306	997	1 004	11 410	11 410	551	829	1 282
Nonfamily households	14 650	6 659	761	761	6 469	6 469	401	608	959
65 years and over	3 715	1 612	365	255	1 483	1 483	106	149	128
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	102 553	54 744	9 472	9 548	28 789	28 789	3 871	4 111	4 375
Persons under 18 years	22 240	13 073	2 303	2 507	4 357	4 357	868	1 013	897
Related children under 18 years	22 099	12 969	2 279	2 506	4 345	4 345	842	1 013	897
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 103	9 049	1 581	1 695	2 778	2 778	596	730	560
Persons 65 years and over	11 220	5 369	1 270	908	3 673	3 673	452	535	373
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	1 222	572	93	194	363	363	63	38	66
Percent below poverty level	4.5	3.8	3.3	7.1	5.8	5.8	5.5	3.1	5.9
Householder worked in 1989	748	362	51	104	231	231	46	22	39
With related children under 18 years	865	430	53	152	231	231	31	31	38
With related children under 5 years	451	240	26	75	110	110	11	16	11
Married-couple families	610	384	39	130	107	107	18	31	17
Householder worked in 1989	353	220	21	73	39	39	6	22	11
With related children under 18 years	387	230	18	95	44	44	-	31	11
With related children under 5 years	207	126	15	37	29	29	-	16	-
Female householder, no husband present	443	169	42	54	198	198	21	-	49
Householder worked in 1989	295	99	18	28	150	150	21	-	28
With related children under 18 years	393	152	28	54	159	159	21	-	49
With related children under 5 years	211	102	4	38	67	67	11	-	38
Unrelated individuals	7 458	1 620	291	274	5 273	5 273	66	74	109
Nonfamily households	3 465	921	201	215	2 128	2 128	23	48	58
65 years and over	921	349	165	112	295	295	11	38	17
Persons	11 461	3 597	584	974	6 306	6 306	199	281	308
Percent below poverty level	11.2	6.6	6.2	10.2	21.9	21.9	5.1	6.4	7.0
Persons under 18 years	1 904	991	146	336	431	431	66	103	111
Related children under 18 years	1 784	904	126	335	419	419	40	103	111
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 163	583	98	244	238	238	23	80	58
Persons 65 years and over	1 217	479	186	155	397	397	29	74	31
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 529	1 381	226	348	3 574	3 574	80	30	108
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	15 119	5 164	994	1 375	7 586	7 586	423	407	435

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.						Fluvanna County		
	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 398	1 749	1 539	2 445	3 390	1 495	2 295	1 107	1 463
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	492	177	183	247	365	172	305	102	135
Professional specialty occupations	626	583	225	588	618	159	368	213	88
Technicians and related support occupations	256	125	88	118	142	79	110	26	33
Sales occupations	226	188	180	189	304	97	280	108	138
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	381	283	376	230	538	266	410	201	301
Private household occupations	23	—	15	—	9	6	5	—	7
Protective service occupations	15	20	18	33	65	32	50	42	41
Service occupations, except protective and household	145	246	120	206	240	140	174	94	92
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	43	5	47	253	118	76	80	39	80
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	120	35	145	324	622	263	329	167	320
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	16	18	44	95	158	121	82	24	116
Transportation and material moving occupations	29	31	54	67	115	51	36	52	70
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26	38	44	95	96	33	66	39	42
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 005	1 198	1 138	1 681	2 325	1 121	1 747	830	1 041
Less than \$5,000	61	145	60	56	66	40	76	29	58
\$5,000 to \$9,999	63	88	99	118	116	134	71	79	90
\$10,000 to \$14,999	67	116	148	133	210	89	56	108	133
\$15,000 to \$24,999	386	344	144	304	436	191	226	104	203
\$25,000 to \$34,999	356	210	184	160	387	254	373	161	164
\$35,000 to \$49,999	400	153	239	422	588	203	425	137	210
\$50,000 to \$74,999	404	81	186	296	357	136	324	172	126
\$75,000 to \$99,999	161	27	47	50	115	31	44	25	37
\$100,000 or more	107	34	31	142	50	43	92	15	21
Median (dollars)	37 256	22 673	30 887	36 720	32 126	29 290	37 816	31 318	27 340
Mean (dollars)	45 736	27 670	36 020	49 566	36 737	37 495	43 369	34 879	32 085
Families	1 130	420	795	1 284	1 685	838	1 429	619	809
Median income (dollars)	48 013	27 188	38 169	39 085	33 829	32 647	40 980	34 906	32 721
Per capita income (dollars)	21 420	7 443	14 118	18 751	14 176	14 122	16 846	13 125	12 025
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 005	1 198	1 138	1 681	2 325	1 121	1 747	830	1 041
With earnings	1 738	1 115	920	1 453	2 133	913	1 466	664	875
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 544	25 275	36 627	39 881	34 877	39 297	38 077	33 253	31 863
With Social Security income	328	67	351	435	410	366	461	293	298
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 453	5 768	8 058	8 018	7 158	6 794	8 090	7 474	7 526
With public assistance income	26	—	51	53	54	19	69	45	62
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 744	—	4 463	5 916	3 245	5 160	4 717	3 091	1 361
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	57 531	36 047	42 081	47 828	39 454	42 718	48 046	40 172	37 140
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 411	32 942	45 844	43 828	39 969	38 763	45 392	37 621	38 790
Married-couple families (dollars)	63 536	35 286	45 484	51 979	43 070	46 998	49 060	43 813	39 441
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 556	33 844	50 840	48 420	45 259	42 064	45 940	40 893	40 615
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	29 578	35 492	18 792	27 967	21 840	24 368	40 369	21 062	22 200
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 667	24 020	14 094	26 931	21 471	17 259	40 385	22 239	19 162
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 130	420	795	1 284	1 685	838	1 429	619	809
Householder worked in 1989	940	361	645	1 127	1 455	895	1 158	508	639
With related children under 18 years	506	201	384	598	893	418	646	297	384
With related children under 5 years	193	151	144	208	362	190	264	147	140
Married-couple families	924	379	678	1 079	1 395	685	1 466	579	682
Householder worked in 1989	744	320	575	947	1 233	593	1 046	447	568
With related children under 18 years	395	183	316	484	679	343	552	232	321
With related children under 5 years	162	151	123	185	338	175	237	116	118
Female householder, no husband present	187	30	86	141	218	118	118	69	89
Householder worked in 1989	177	30	48	128	164	80	88	41	38
With related children under 18 years	103	18	55	86	156	53	76	42	32
With related children under 5 years	31	—	14	—	11	9	15	24	18
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 102	1 205	452	578	979	376	424	285	288
Nonfamily households	875	778	343	397	640	283	318	211	232
65 years and over	148	16	126	216	177	178	147	106	112
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 185	2 333	2 894	4 445	6 029	2 920	4 498	2 252	2 722
Persons under 18 years	861	312	709	1 064	1 483	785	1 058	568	677
Related children under 18 years	841	306	700	1 052	1 453	775	1 051	564	664
Related children 5 to 17 years	598	134	551	737	966	540	709	389	483
Persons 65 years and over	448	34	402	479	398	411	571	390	309
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	27	36	59	59	96	49	40	29	24
Percent below poverty level	2.4	8.6	7.4	4.6	5.7	5.8	2.8	4.7	3.0
Householder worked in 1989	21	19	25	47	54	43	27	18	6
With related children under 18 years	21	36	40	53	60	43	27	20	6
With related children under 5 years	21	31	14	24	25	20	9	15	2
Married-couple families	13	36	25	47	55	32	16	8	15
Householder worked in 1989	7	19	18	35	38	26	9	6	6
With related children under 18 years	7	36	12	41	19	26	9	6	3
With related children under 5 years	7	31	—	18	8	14	9	6	—
Female householder, husband present	14	—	34	6	18	8	24	9	9
Householder worked in 1989	14	—	7	6	7	8	18	7	3
With related children under 18 years	14	—	28	6	18	8	18	7	2
With related children under 5 years	14	—	14	—	11	6	—	7	2
Unrelated individuals	129	443	99	114	162	84	121	72	98
Nonfamily householders	77	224	83	68	85	68	80	41	80
65 years and over	18	8	19	52	43	62	68	37	63
Persons	236	588	279	375	476	245	254	171	157
Percent below poverty level	5.6	25.2	9.6	8.4	7.9	8.4	5.6	7.6	5.8
Persons under 18 years	69	77	78	148	128	73	75	51	20
Related children under 18 years	69	71	69	143	98	73	68	31	20
Related children 5 to 17 years	37	34	62	111	62	42	53	40	5
Persons 65 years and over	18	8	33	52	74	68	68	52	66
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	83	393	79	194	102	42	106	98	22
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	362	641	371	574	706	380	370	302	322

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Greene County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city							
			Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98
	Tract 302									
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 207	900	995	520	1 731	719	2 402	1 474	1 663	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	197	97	65	16	190	38	273	94	256	
Professional special occupations	293	322	165	46	181	127	651	530	663	
Technicians and related support workers	103	54	72	24	86	41	147	104	81	
Sales occupations	274	72	72	46	156	107	259	81	204	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	433	142	189	61	204	100	323	303	222	
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	12	—	18	—	—	
Protective service occupations	39	—	15	58	18	33	26	6	—	
Service occupations, except protective and household	206	162	333	88	245	159	268	247	140	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	34	—	14	9	26	7	10	7	13	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	387	12	18	94	318	66	281	50	37	
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	136	7	15	37	116	5	65	25	5	
Transportation and material moving occupations	51	15	26	22	81	8	39	18	28	
Hondlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	54	17	11	19	98	28	42	9	14	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 473	757	743	453	1 455	544	1 618	1 242	1 606	
Less than \$5,000	92	97	177	59	133	33	73	162	128	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	117	116	164	109	172	51	74	263	165	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	68	92	152	64	171	80	122	202	165	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	214	187	127	64	344	123	262	257	229	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	307	40	85	78	286	111	314	186	182	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	420	107	26	41	254	92	443	83	248	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	208	86	6	34	75	37	237	72	204	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24	28	6	4	14	17	74	5	119	
\$100,000 or more	23	4	—	—	6	—	19	12	166	
Median (dollars)	33 029	18 363	11 439	14 427	21 942	24 279	33 784	14 847	29 858	
Mean (dollars)	34 669	25 884	14 365	20 008	24 504	27 228	35 965	19 984	49 090	
Families	1 140	228	98	268	874	268	964	183	792	
Median income (dollars)	35 282	45 278	15 000	21 875	26 379	29 015	38 790	30 694	52 425	
Per capita income (dollars)	12 788	10 220	5 187	9 308	11 069	11 787	14 729	9 293	22 044	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 473	757	743	453	1 455	544	1 618	1 242	1 606	
With earnings	1 281	662	678	303	1 115	448	1 433	1 166	1 342	
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 628	23 751	13 650	21 258	25 865	28 572	34 217	16 943	40 349	
With Social Security income	265	96	63	174	526	129	283	91	371	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 101	5 495	7 256	6 659	6 515	6 310	8 338	10 394	9 499	
With public assistance income	75	27	24	83	109	25	38	14	24	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 759	4 153	3 369	2 878	3 406	1 837	3 190	867	2 563	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	36 855	42 892	20 024	23 810	27 624	31 128	41 850	38 804	76 296	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 748	44 851	17 130	22 132	26 056	33 936	37 343	46 452	85 330	
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 486	46 619	28 488	29 375	30 823	36 005	45 189	42 237	80 521	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 995	46 218	19 654	36 022	32 616	38 189	42 033	51 951	92 524	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 612	22 300	4 473	13 648	19 554	17 508	25 412	30 781	28 443	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 126	31 940	9 557	7 523	16 078	20 911	20 153	—	14 140	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989	1 140	228	98	268	874	268	964	183	792	
Families	1 010	192	98	169	675	225	850	142	628	
Householder worked in 1989	678	97	28	152	384	130	419	35	290	
With related children under 18 years	305	61	19	74	186	55	187	17	124	
With related children under 5 years	998	198	58	160	595	179	800	141	702	
Householder worked in 1989	906	177	58	100	475	154	698	107	557	
With related children under 18 years	580	85	21	81	239	98	332	25	245	
With related children under 5 years	267	61	12	32	107	49	173	17	116	
Female householder, no husband present	114	24	22	84	199	52	129	28	83	
Householder worked in 1989	76	9	22	57	125	46	122	21	64	
With related children under 18 years	76	12	7	60	104	32	78	—	38	
With related children under 5 years	31	—	7	34	57	6	14	—	8	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	441	1 199	1 727	295	817	425	1 157	2 172	1 400	
Nonfamily householder	333	529	645	185	581	276	654	1 059	814	
65 years and over	107	78	47	91	220	58	137	40	191	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 976	1 794	1 949	1 127	3 266	1 263	3 915	2 661	3 459	
Persons under 18 years	1 090	136	31	272	602	264	709	75	528	
Related children under 18 years	1 090	136	31	272	596	264	709	75	528	
Related children 5 to 17 years	709	74	10	172	403	152	410	31	350	
Persons 65 years and over	310	116	47	194	515	129	377	105	506	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	80	9	30	69	97	24	32	4	23	
Percent below poverty level	7.0	3.9	30.6	25.7	11.1	9.0	3.3	2.2	2.9	
Householder worked in 1989	33	6	30	41	49	10	19	4	23	
With related children under 18 years	57	3	9	51	63	7	27	—	—	
With related children under 5 years	34	—	—	34	26	—	12	—	16	
Married-couple families	44	—	9	17	30	14	8	—	12	
Householder worked in 1989	21	—	9	6	6	—	8	—	12	
With related children under 18 years	21	—	9	3	6	—	8	—	12	
With related children under 5 years	8	—	—	3	6	—	8	—	12	
Female householder, no husband present	36	3	15	47	50	10	14	—	11	
Householder worked in 1989	12	—	15	32	31	10	14	—	11	
With related children under 18 years	36	3	—	43	45	7	14	—	11	
With related children under 5 years	26	—	—	29	14	—	4	—	4	
Unrelated individuals	80	796	1 355	79	243	97	291	1 377	669	
Nonfamily householder	67	277	434	50	172	57	127	532	261	
65 years and over	36	—	20	30	70	23	47	—	15	
Persons	327	818	1 429	261	541	151	378	1 385	742	
Percent below poverty level	8.2	45.6	73.3	23.2	16.6	12.0	9.7	52.0	21.5	
Persons under 18 years	113	3	10	75	129	12	41	—	37	
Related children under 18 years	113	3	10	75	123	12	41	—	37	
Related children 5 to 17 years	66	3	10	32	86	12	16	—	8	
Persons 65 years and over	49	—	20	45	120	46	47	—	15	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	155	556	927	92	173	43	225	853	453	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	448	875	1 523	357	765	207	625	1 484	872	

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Charlottesville city		Albemarle County	
	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Fluvanna County	Greene County	Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 104	Tract 107
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	18 991	6 855	2 849	666	8 621	8 621	815	922
Native	18 869	6 795	2 842	666	8 566	8 566	815	915
Foreign born	122	60	7	-	55	55	-	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	14	-	3	-	11	11	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	17 380	6 310	2 620	612	7 838	7 838	777	818
Speak a language other than English	473	135	57	-	281	281	-	8
Do not speak English "very well"	152	32	24	-	96	96	-	-
In linguistically isolated households	32	-	5	-	27	27	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	5 839	2 292	707	226	2 614	2 614	148	292
Preprimary school	418	220	24	25	149	149	9	30
Public school	316	163	6	10	137	137	9	7
Elementary or high school	3 613	996	638	194	1 785	1 785	119	182
Public school	3 516	929	632	194	1 761	1 761	119	156
College	1 808	1 076	45	7	680	680	20	80
Public college	1 641	966	40	7	628	628	15	65
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	10 996	4 025	1 738	390	4 843	4 843	603	543
Less than 9th grade	2 242	795	505	137	805	805	120	96
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 425	819	452	106	1 048	1 048	186	34
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3 674	1 210	602	118	1 744	1 744	217	154
Some college, no degree	1 487	569	130	21	717	717	49	137
Associate degree	329	135	24	-	170	170	13	36
Bachelor's degree	656	367	18	-	271	271	18	55
Graduate or professional degree	233	130	7	8	88	88	-	31
Percent high school graduate or higher	57.6	59.9	44.9	37.7	61.7	61.7	49.3	76.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.1	12.3	1.4	2.1	7.4	7.4	3.0	15.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 286	983	1 475	1 803	1 448	1 448	1 390	1 246
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	17 380	6 310	2 620	612	7 838	7 838	777	818
Same house	9 362	3 045	2 072	406	3 839	3 839	597	139
Different house in United States	7 914	3 199	548	206	3 961	3 961	173	672
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 543	729	70	48	2 696	2 696	66	138
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 684	912	291	121	360	360	59	213
Different MSA/PMSA	1 900	1 167	142	3	588	588	22	136
Not in on MSA/PMSA	787	391	45	34	317	317	26	185
Abroad	104	66	-	-	38	38	7	7
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	8 836	3 360	1 250	261	3 965	3 965	480	499
Car, truck, or van	7 067	2 939	1 162	216	2 750	2 750	465	439
Drove alone	4 824	2 133	660	110	1 921	1 921	353	329
Carpooled	2 243	806	502	106	829	829	112	110
Public transportation	772	220	16	11	525	525	-	34
Other means	879	147	59	34	639	639	9	13
Worked at home	118	54	13	-	51	51	6	13
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.7	21.3	33.4	28.6	15.6	15.6	25.0	15.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	8 274	3 123	1 019	250	3 882	3 882	426	478
Central city	5 310	1 564	398	97	3 251	3 251	231	215
Outside central city	2 964	1 559	621	153	631	631	195	263
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	562	237	231	11	83	83	54	21
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	14 176	5 361	2 149	443	6 223	6 223	666	648
In labor force	9 573	3 521	1 379	264	4 409	4 409	498	509
Employed	8 935	3 408	1 270	261	3 996	3 996	490	499
Unemployed	581	101	107	3	370	370	8	10
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	2.9	7.8	1.1	8.5	8.5	1.6	2.0
Females 16 years and over	7 881	2 962	1 131	262	3 526	3 526	358	357
Employed	4 752	1 786	667	130	2 169	2 169	253	266
Unemployed	250	56	28	-	166	166	8	10
With own children under 6 years	1 264	380	183	52	649	649	54	76
In labor force	900	315	121	39	425	425	49	62
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 264	443	213	52	556	556	61	114
In labor force	1 065	414	161	30	460	460	61	114
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 420	700	200	25	495	495	32	30
Not enrolled in school	204	63	30	3	108	108	7	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	79	16	10	3	50	50	-	-
Not high school graduate	116	31	20	3	62	62	5	-
Employed	67	15	15	-	37	37	5	-
Unemployed	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	45	12	5	3	25	25	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	10 563	4 087	1 445	298	4 733	4 733	518	526
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	8 195	3 100	1 186	200	3 709	3 709	407	449
50 to 52 weeks	5 439	2 134	821	139	2 345	2 345	333	371
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	11 859	4 400	1 751	373	5 335	5 335	543	564
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 014	345	188	53	428	428	51	8
With a mobility limitation	260	76	69	23	92	92	11	-
With a self-care limitation	59	6	13	7	33	33	-	-
With a work disability	934	317	170	43	404	404	51	8
In labor force	881	312	106	52	411	411	79	15
Prevented from working	363	156	12	15	180	180	58	7
No work disability	461	140	87	30	204	204	11	8
In labor force	10 978	4 088	1 645	321	4 924	4 924	464	549
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8 881	3 235	1 339	246	4 061	4 061	424	502
With a mobility or self-care limitation	457	145	79	24	209	209	17	-
With a mobility limitation	338	107	61	24	146	146	10	-
With a self-care limitation	279	121	33	-	125	125	17	-

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.				
	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	560	865	406	764	873
Native	525	865	406	746	873
Foreign born	35	—	—	18	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	489	853	372	712	834
Speak a language other than English	35	40	9	31	6
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	20	6
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	182	807	72	139	219
Preprimary school	62	—	—	—	16
Public school	62	—	—	—	16
Elementary or high school	61	22	61	111	177
Public school	61	22	61	111	166
College	59	785	11	28	26
Public college	59	695	11	28	26
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	329	76	300	476	600
Less than 9th grade	20	12	104	94	205
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	57	12	72	117	150
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	92	—	44	180	178
Some college, no degree	40	12	60	77	33
Associate degree	19	9	—	—	13
Bachelor's degree	73	33	20	8	14
Graduate or professional degree	28	10	—	—	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.6	84.2	41.3	55.7	40.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	30.7	56.6	6.7	1.7	3.5
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 226	96	1 250	1 296	1 856
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	489	853	372	712	834
Same house	92	61	299	339	656
Different house in United States	362	792	73	363	171
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	170	12	19	151	62
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	46	77	43	156	87
Different MSA/PMSA	127	628	—	39	19
Not in an MSA/PMSA	19	75	11	17	3
Abroad	35	—	—	10	7
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	275	369	213	363	393
Car, truck, or van	249	146	213	349	343
Drive alone	201	113	153	246	209
Carpooled	48	33	60	103	134
Public transportation	15	142	—	—	10
Other transportation	5	81	—	9	23
Worked at home	6	—	—	5	17
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.1	12.2	21.9	22.8	29.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	216	348	206	347	372
Central city	105	262	62	198	156
Outside central city	111	86	144	149	216
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	39	21	7	16	21
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	391	831	326	604	685
In labor force	290	390	216	389	432
Employed	275	390	213	374	390
Unemployed	15	—	3	15	30
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	—	1.4	3.9	7.1
Females 16 years and over	221	542	165	248	375
Employed	142	270	99	171	182
Unemployed	—	—	—	8	21
With own children under 6 years	42	12	19	29	20
In labor force	19	12	19	22	20
With own children 6 to 17 years only	39	10	22	44	78
In labor force	39	10	18	44	62
Persons 16 to 19 years	22	462	15	42	50
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	33	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	9	7
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	19	7
Employed	—	—	—	10	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	4
Not in labor force	—	—	—	9	3
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	320	735	214	476	450
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	260	337	182	409	353
50 to 52 weeks	164	55	161	297	198
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	342	831	229	411	531
With o mobility or self-care limitation	51	—	24	37	101
With o mobility limitation	22	—	—	—	25
In labor force	—	—	—	—	6
With o self-care limitation	29	—	24	37	95
With o work disability	44	—	14	18	50
In labor force	22	—	8	12	19
Prevented from working	22	—	6	6	31
No work disability	298	831	215	393	481
In labor force	253	390	190	364	388
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	49	—	90	58	142
With o mobility or self-care limitation	8	—	8	26	44
With a mobility limitation	8	—	8	12	32
With o self-care limitation	—	—	5	26	38

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fluvanna County			Greene County	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city				
	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 302	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 4.97	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	621	1 604	624	403	802	1 536	1 812	1 870	528
Native	614	1 604	624	403	802	1 532	1 812	1 870	528
Foreign born	7	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	557	1 486	577	371	750	1 406	1 587	1 672	478
Speak a language other than English	8	33	16	—	12	24	55	—	27
Do not speak English "very well"	4	5	15	—	—	8	—	—	7
In linguistically isolated households	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	170	314	223	178	156	380	498	544	204
Preprimary school	18	—	6	25	7	17	46	41	5
Public school	—	—	6	10	17	46	41	—	—
Elementary or high school	147	287	204	146	105	255	409	454	151
Public school	141	287	204	146	102	255	409	454	151
College	5	27	13	7	44	108	43	49	48
Public college	5	22	13	7	42	98	43	45	42
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	360	1 072	306	208	543	946	947	1 047	276
Less than 9th grade	88	349	68	61	105	273	205	102	11
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	103	263	86	69	117	195	219	226	46
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	131	332	139	61	182	255	370	473	103
Some college, no degree	25	99	6	9	63	155	102	159	88
Associate's degree	—	17	7	—	—	42	25	53	17
Bachelor's degree	6	12	—	—	69	22	26	27	7
Graduate or professional degree	7	—	—	8	7	4	—	7	4
Percent high school graduate or higher	46.9	42.9	49.7	37.5	59.1	50.5	55.2	68.7	79.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.6	1.1	—	3.8	14.0	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 500	1 306	1 830	2 224	1 077	1 861	1 850	1 708	1 387
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	557	1 486	577	371	750	1 406	1 587	1 672	478
Same house	423	1 239	410	228	424	795	966	772	191
Different house in United States	134	247	167	143	326	611	621	890	287
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	28	21	21	31	239	442	481	708	169
Reminder of this MSA/PMSA	40	128	123	78	15	51	52	123	14
Different MSA/PMSA	52	76	14	—	61	70	28	43	41
Not on MSA/PMSA	14	22	9	34	11	48	60	16	63
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	249	743	258	174	369	642	699	896	278
Car, truck, or van	245	723	194	134	239	403	523	666	180
Drove alone	153	388	119	56	178	261	376	445	130
Carpooled	92	335	75	78	61	142	147	221	50
Public transportation	—	—	16	8	48	60	112	71	75
Other means	—	11	48	32	82	167	59	145	23
Worked at home	4	9	—	—	—	12	5	14	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.1	34.5	36.5	28.3	14.0	15.5	16.7	16.0	18.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	222	563	234	174	361	642	668	890	278
Central city	127	164	107	62	302	503	566	768	223
Outside central city	95	399	127	112	59	139	102	122	55
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	27	180	24	—	8	—	31	6	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	433	1 302	414	242	647	1 172	1 192	1 271	351
In labor force	275	816	288	174	428	745	794	984	295
Employed	253	759	258	174	372	662	720	905	278
Unemployed	22	55	30	—	51	83	74	69	17
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	6.8	10.4	—	12.1	11.1	9.3	7.1	5.8
Females 16 years and over	197	694	240	129	408	672	741	741	205
Employed	132	392	143	79	203	392	366	473	152
Unemployed	8	18	2	—	40	15	46	38	—
With own children under 6 years	31	103	49	36	49	92	132	188	58
In labor force	31	71	19	28	33	52	65	124	38
With own children 6 to 17 years only	64	97	52	28	67	85	144	110	41
In labor force	57	77	27	16	42	70	118	99	28
Persons 16 to 19 years	33	114	53	20	34	69	122	102	24
Not enrolled in school	11	14	5	—	19	—	62	18	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	5	—	5	—	6	—	39	55	—
Not high school graduate	6	9	5	—	8	—	42	33	—
Employed	6	9	—	—	8	—	17	3	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	5	—	—	—	25	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	272	869	304	207	466	784	861	1 026	305
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	227	692	267	129	360	608	751	847	246
50 to 52 weeks	169	467	185	89	219	378	440	571	176
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	341	1 025	385	232	510	899	1 019	1 158	335
With a mobility or self-care limitation	35	112	41	29	28	114	64	56	—
With a mobility limitation	12	43	14	7	—	10	13	17	—
In labor force	—	13	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
With a self-care limitation	28	101	41	22	28	106	57	56	—
With a work disability	23	66	17	27	25	86	103	74	25
In labor force	3	9	—	8	6	45	34	21	18
Prevented from working	20	50	17	12	12	36	59	48	7
No work disability	318	957	368	205	485	813	916	1 084	310
In labor force	272	779	286	166	404	656	721	925	266
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	35	275	29	10	132	190	173	103	16
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4	69	6	—	53	60	40	18	—
With a mobility limitation	4	51	6	—	17	46	27	18	—
With a self-care limitation	—	33	—	—	42	23	27	6	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Charlottesville city		Albermarle County					
					Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albermarle County	Fluvanna County	Greene County	Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 104	Tract 107
OCCUPATION												
Employed persons 16 years and over					8 935	3 408	1 270	261	3 996	3 996	490	499
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations					368	179	37	8	144	144	9	49
Professional specialty occupations					680	273	57	—	350	350	24	46
Technicians and related support occupations					388	150	42	12	184	184	8	42
Sales occupations					807	428	63	17	299	299	40	40
Administrative support occupations, including clerical					1 596	683	161	37	715	715	70	133
Private household occupations					226	85	72	7	62	62	28	—
Protective service occupations					108	35	23	7	43	43	—	13
Service occupations, except protective and household					2 007	511	258	54	1 184	1 184	88	16
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations					203	75	69	15	44	44	19	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations					887	342	172	43	330	330	54	54
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors					709	278	156	9	266	266	86	43
Transportation and material moving occupations					524	220	74	25	205	205	16	40
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers					432	149	86	27	170	170	48	8
INCOME IN 1989												
Households					6 223	2 049	856	249	3 069	3 069	268	343
Less than \$5,000					645	166	94	52	333	333	16	23
\$5,000 to \$9,999					877	221	123	36	497	497	24	22
\$10,000 to \$14,999					733	189	67	15	462	462	10	42
\$15,000 to \$24,999					1 284	416	166	88	614	614	35	49
\$25,000 to \$34,999					1 087	407	177	10	493	493	105	92
\$35,000 to \$44,999					962	346	163	22	431	431	46	38
\$55,000 to \$74,999					511	227	59	23	202	202	25	49
\$75,000 to \$99,999					100	59	5	3	33	33	7	—
\$100,000 or more					24	18	2	—	4	4	—	—
Median (dollars)					21 235	25 713	21 818	15 840	19 175	19 175	29 130	27 902
Mean (dollars)					24 997	28 866	25 072	19 317	22 853	22 853	30 998	29 254
Families					4 466	1 531	673	183	2 079	2 079	231	232
Median income (dollars)					23 763	28 506	26 076	16 318	20 421	20 421	28 886	29 886
Per capita income (dollars)					8 492	9 325	7 607	7 280	8 215	8 215	9 654	11 247
INCOME TYPE IN 1989												
Households					6 223	2 049	856	249	3 069	3 069	268	343
With earnings					5 132	1 695	684	196	2 557	2 557	239	305
Mean earnings (dollars)					26 433	30 518	27 070	21 603	23 925	23 925	31 028	32 204
With Social Security income					1 474	507	226	34	707	707	78	7
Mean Social Security income (dollars)					5 864	6 055	5 006	4 364	6 074	6 074	5 817	6 000
With public assistance income					818	170	175	80	393	393	33	16
Mean public assistance income (dollars)					3 188	2 760	3 597	2 398	3 352	3 352	4 410	2 786
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE												
Families (dollars)					27 438	31 329	27 451	22 601	24 993	24 993	30 141	30 475
With own children under 18 years (dollars)					25 123	30 409	25 721	18 556	22 177	22 177	30 623	30 400
Married-couple families (dollars)					36 393	39 481	31 815	34 358	35 376	35 376	32 027	40 619
With own children under 18 years (dollars)					38 104	40 371	35 434	34 081	36 937	36 937	35 797	40 231
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)					18 358	19 650	21 732	14 361	17 151	17 151	25 297	18 205
With own children under 18 years (dollars)					13 486	14 685	15 355	11 328	12 852	12 852	22 596	16 132
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989												
All Income Levels In 1989					Families							
Householder worked in 1989					6 466	1 531	673	183	2 079	2 079	231	232
With related children under 18 years					3 561	1 204	468	149	1 720	1 720	166	209
With related children under 5 years					2 760	908	349	134	1 369	1 369	135	210
Married-couple families					1 224	385	155	56	628	628	52	77
Householder worked in 1989					2 200	884	368	81	867	867	133	127
With related children under 18 years					1 884	770	294	63	757	757	107	127
With related children under 5 years					1 230	520	161	54	495	495	79	119
Female householder, no husband present					510	235	61	22	192	192	28	39
Householder worked in 1989					1 880	525	254	74	1 027	1 027	71	105
With related children under 18 years					1 386	368	155	60	803	803	49	82
With related children under 5 years					1 332	327	173	66	766	766	42	91
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined					623	134	90	34	365	365	24	38
Nonfamily householder					2 904	827	304	101	1 672	1 672	60	154
65 years and over					1 757	518	183	66	990	990	37	111
Persons for whom poverty status is determined					753	227	123	47	356	356	24	7
Persons under 18 years					17 499	5 743	2 773	666	8 317	8 317	787	845
Related children under 18 years					5 053	1 530	764	243	2 516	2 516	159	282
Related children 5 to 17 years					5 039	1 523	764	243	2 509	2 509	159	282
Persons 65 years and over					3 476	1 006	549	189	1 732	1 732	121	178
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					1 784	664	339	70	711	711	97	7
Families					866	203	140	63	460	460	16	36
Percent below poverty level					19.4	13.3	20.8	34.4	22.1	22.1	6.9	15.5
Householder worked in 1989					487	102	64	47	274	274	5	13
With related children under 18 years					739	171	100	57	411	411	5	36
With related children under 5 years					431	88	60	13	270	270	5	29
Married-couple families					143	23	57	10	53	53	11	—
Householder worked in 1989					82	7	38	8	29	29	—	—
With related children under 18 years					101	7	31	10	53	53	—	—
With related children under 5 years					61	7	12	—	42	42	—	—
Female householder, no husband present					149	83	33	38	386	386	5	36
Nonfamily householder					372	25	24	19	232	232	5	13
65 years and over					595	153	59	33	340	340	5	36
Persons					350	74	48	13	215	215	5	29
Percent below poverty level					1 039	228	126	59	626	626	21	8
Persons under 18 years					854	678	286	2	272	272	52	122
Related children under 18 years					23.4	14.9	24.5	42.9	27.3	27.3	6.6	14.4
Related children 5 to 17 years					1 678	328	278	137	935	935	4	78
Persons 65 years and over					1 668	321	278	137	932	932	4	78
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					1 091	204	205	120	562	562	—	—
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level					547	194	141	50	162	162	27	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level					1 893	389	309	119	1 076	1 076	11	92
					5 621	1 329	856	327	3 109	3 109	141	142

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albermarle County—Con.				
	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	275	390	213	374	390
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	32	—	21	10	13
Professional specialty occupations	12	68	15	8	13
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	8	24	9
Sales occupations	61	109	21	43	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	84	126	37	16	61
Private household occupations	—	—	7	29	11
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	5	12
Service occupations, except protective and household	56	42	25	79	104
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	—	5	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	12	39	45
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	17	12	18	14	38
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	21	9	48	42
Holders, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	—	11	48	27
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	177	45	153	210	289
Less than \$5,000	15	24	25	6	14
\$5,000 to \$9,999	13	9	28	21	52
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	—	7	13	36
\$15,000 to \$24,999	47	—	14	100	81
\$25,000 to \$34,999	48	—	21	42	43
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	12	58	28	28
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	—	21
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	—	—	—	10
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	25 687	5 000	28 750	22 756	19 044
Mean (dollars)	27 165	13 638	24 071	22 621	25 489
Families	139	12	103	141	229
Median income (dollars)	29 375	5 000	36 806	22 540	22 171
Per capita income (dollars)	10 700	3 473	9 610	7 704	8 261
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	177	45	153	210	289
With earnings	162	45	100	191	222
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 101	13 232	29 400	22 781	26 815
With Social Security income	28	—	66	37	119
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2 876	—	5 777	3 630	5 975
With public assistance income	43	—	18	6	40
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 126	—	2 767	8 956	1 769
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	26 345	900	32 800	22 224	29 220
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 811	900	40 973	20 832	28 195
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 284	—	34 519	27 021	36 041
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 512	—	40 973	26 334	34 147
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 025	900	—	17 688	22 918
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 683	900	—	18 409	13 843
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	139	12	103	141	229
Householder worked in 1989	124	12	77	123	158
With related children under 18 years	73	12	38	96	115
With related children under 5 years	39	12	19	33	17
Married-couple families	52	—	88	53	132
Householder worked in 1989	52	—	72	47	113
With related children under 18 years	25	—	35	32	74
With related children under 5 years	19	—	16	13	12
Female householder, no husband present	87	12	—	52	69
Householder worked in 1989	72	12	—	40	39
With related children under 18 years	48	12	—	40	37
With related children under 5 years	20	12	—	14	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	118	45	59	127	75
Nonfamily householder	38	33	50	49	60
65 years and over	—	—	48	21	26
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	560	101	399	622	868
Persons under 18 years	174	34	86	163	201
Related children under 18 years	174	34	86	163	201
Related children 5 to 17 years	103	22	52	111	162
Persons 65 years and over	49	—	90	58	142
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	42	12	5	25	27
Percent below poverty level	30.2	100.0	4.9	17.7	11.8
Householder worked in 1989	27	12	—	13	17
With related children under 18 years	42	12	—	19	21
With related children under 5 years	20	12	5	—	7
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	7
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	7
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	7
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	7
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	7
Householder worked in 1989	42	12	—	25	16
With related children under 18 years	42	12	—	13	10
With related children under 5 years	20	12	—	19	10
Unrelated individuals	20	12	—	—	—
Nonfamily householder	48	12	47	6	29
65 years and over	—	12	38	—	24
Persons	158	36	56	108	118
Percent below poverty level	28.2	35.6	14.0	17.4	13.6
Persons under 18 years	55	12	—	40	52
Related children under 18 years	55	12	—	40	52
Related children 5 to 17 years	37	—	—	40	33
Persons 65 years and over	5	—	52	25	28
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	98	36	9	40	20
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	208	45	93	162	238

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fluvanna County			Greene County	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city				
	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 302	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 4.97	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	253	759	258	174	372	662	720	905	278
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5	32	—	8	9	22	28	47	11
Professional specialty occupations	20	30	7	—	52	29	51	45	30
Technicians and related support occupations	5	25	12	9	17	—	40	39	22
Sales occupations	18	40	5	17	20	50	45	90	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	51	73	37	18	85	105	84	140	88
Private household occupations	14	54	4	—	3	15	16	24	4
Protective service occupations	—	18	5	7	13	—	10	—	4
Service occupations, except protective and household	30	170	58	48	93	292	250	264	88
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	16	46	7	15	—	11	6	5	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	45	66	61	16	9	41	66	106	11
Machin operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11	103	42	—	16	53	50	53	3
Transportation and material moving occupations	29	34	11	15	30	19	50	55	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9	68	9	21	25	25	24	37	17
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	162	508	186	114	360	544	660	614	140
Less than \$5,000	—	57	37	8	15	68	110	45	3
\$5,000 to \$9,999	26	75	22	16	77	108	140	76	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7	36	24	6	46	82	66	120	18
\$15,000 to \$24,999	35	106	25	37	69	86	116	120	48
\$25,000 to \$34,999	46	93	38	8	84	114	91	96	27
\$35,000 to \$49,999	22	114	27	16	41	39	87	128	10
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21	25	13	23	6	43	43	25	29
\$75,000 to \$99,999	5	—	—	—	22	—	7	4	—
\$100,000 or more	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	26 806	21 897	16 667	17 328	19 783	16 944	17 949	20 833	24 412
Mean (dollars)	30 329	24 627	21 708	26 625	24 133	21 525	21 325	24 004	31 846
Families	149	381	143	106	233	350	479	481	132
Median income (dollars)	27 969	26 181	18 958	16 786	19 476	17 024	20 125	21 741	23 382
Per capita income (dollars)	7 606	7 953	6 718	7 781	10 940	7 368	7 468	8 024	8 715
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	162	508	186	114	360	544	660	614	140
With earnings	147	385	152	114	273	416	531	531	140
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 993	27 541	24 985	24 089	26 518	22 769	23 573	24 754	30 061
With Social Security income	16	183	27	10	117	171	187	106	16
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 507	5 142	3 786	8 290	6 375	6 624	5 658	4 917	6 263
With public assistance income	23	111	41	38	61	80	98	105	3
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 683	3 844	2 318	1 383	3 462	2 804	2 895	4 686	3 234
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	30 280	27 786	23 612	26 437	25 814	20 733	24 272	25 480	31 508
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 540	25 666	22 613	20 724	23 571	16 258	20 124	22 481	25 619
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 586	28 555	36 279	37 375	34 155	29 420	39 120	31 250	37 510
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 932	31 607	36 223	36 102	32 324	31 408	44 766	32 616	33 541
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 460	27 407	10 470	10 019	17 304	17 085	14 952	20 831	15 790
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 823	17 805	9 003	10 019	13 417	11 376	10 535	14 515	13 471
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989	149	381	143	106	233	350	479	481	132
Families	111	262	115	96	171	268	368	421	132
Householder worked in 1989	88	173	88	87	123	207	343	319	87
With related children under 18 years	41	83	31	35	53	105	134	146	43
Married-couple families	84	216	68	65	116	102	174	215	81
Householder worked in 1989	67	161	66	55	90	84	155	194	81
With related children under 18 years	38	87	36	46	64	51	76	130	57
With nonrel. children under 5 years	20	31	10	16	23	29	5	49	27
Female householder, no husband present	62	125	67	27	110	223	248	236	40
Householder worked in 1989	41	73	41	27	81	162	161	197	40
With related children under 18 years	47	74	52	27	59	141	217	176	30
With related children under 5 years	18	51	21	19	30	61	104	84	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	27	208	69	21	195	314	254	231	35
Nonfamily householder	13	127	43	8	127	194	181	193	8
65 years and over	6	100	17	—	63	95	100	49	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	560	1 604	609	403	795	1 435	1 806	1 858	528
Persons under 18 years	197	353	214	181	157	258	674	647	201
Related children under 18 years	197	353	214	181	157	354	674	644	201
Related children 5 to 17 years	137	235	177	149	105	224	455	446	151
Persons 65 years and over	35	275	29	10	132	190	173	103	16
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	24	62	54	38	54	120	170	61	16
Percent below poverty level	16.1	16.3	37.8	35.8	23.2	34.3	35.5	12.7	12.1
Householder worked in 1989	10	19	35	38	22	77	101	34	16
With related children under 18 years	24	33	43	38	40	99	164	61	16
With related children under 5 years	13	26	21	8	34	70	87	49	11
Married-couple families	10	32	15	8	12	15	—	11	8
Householder worked in 1989	10	13	15	8	—	15	—	6	8
With related children under 18 years	10	13	8	8	12	15	—	11	8
With related children under 5 years	6	6	—	—	12	9	—	6	8
Female householder, no husband present	14	30	39	16	42	95	159	50	8
Householder worked in 1989	—	6	20	16	22	55	95	28	8
With related children under 18 years	14	20	35	16	28	77	153	50	8
With related children under 5 years	7	20	21	8	22	54	81	43	3
Unrelated individuals	6	95	25	—	48	80	90	75	10
Nonfamily householder	6	53	15	—	23	29	68	42	4
65 years and over	6	68	17	—	7	24	41	23	—
Persons	112	314	252	145	206	488	709	327	87
Percent below poverty level	20.0	19.6	41.4	36.0	25.9	34.0	39.3	17.6	16.5
Persons under 18 years	62	99	117	95	76	208	393	150	40
Related children under 18 years	62	99	117	95	76	208	393	147	40
Related children 5 to 17 years	50	61	94	87	36	113	261	79	25
Persons 65 years and over	6	113	22	—	14	50	48	33	—
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	13	189	107	23	25	208	383	113	16
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	185	383	288	184	231	600	858	574	151

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albermarle County	Charlottesville city		Albermarle County
			Total	Charlottesville city	
				Tract 109.98	
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	2 549	1 656	876	876	1 078
Native	840	524	312	312	292
Foreign born	1 709	1 132	564	564	786
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	179	100	79	79	66
Persons 5 years and over	2 441	1 558	866	866	1 013
Speak a language other than English	1 681	1 092	579	579	795
Do not speak English "very well"	706	447	259	259	288
In linguistically isolated households	313	190	123	123	130
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 526	917	609	609	733
Preprimary school	27	19	8	8	8
Public school	16	13	3	3	8
Elementary or high school	196	168	28	28	72
Public school	186	158	28	28	72
College	1 303	730	573	573	653
Public college	1 261	709	552	552	632
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 089	711	369	369	332
Less than 9th grade	34	25	11	11	8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	43	19	24	24	8
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	113	84	29	29	18
Some college, no degree	137	62	70	70	28
Associate degree	62	42	20	20	14
Bachelor's degree	266	195	67	67	112
Graduate or professional degree	432	284	148	148	152
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.7	93.8	90.5	90.5	97.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	64.1	67.4	58.3	58.3	79.5
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	410	558	205	205	440
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	2 441	1 558	866	866	1 013
Same house	332	192	135	135	32
Different house in United States	1 489	985	496	496	691
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	191	91	100	100	4
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	28	21	7	7	13
Different MSA/PMSA	1 184	818	358	358	650
Not in any MSA/PMSA	86	55	31	31	24
Abroad	620	381	235	235	290
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 145	635	497	497	317
Car, truck, or van	641	381	247	247	101
Drive alone	471	290	168	168	62
Carpool	170	91	79	79	39
Public transportation	241	146	95	95	131
Other means	225	92	133	133	85
Worked at home	38	16	22	22	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	17.7	13.0	13.0	16.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 058	573	480	480	302
Central city	779	372	407	407	223
Outside central city	279	201	73	73	79
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	87	62	17	17	15
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	2 283	1 416	850	850	957
In labor force	1 187	677	497	497	359
Employed	1 156	646	497	497	328
Unemployed	31	31	-	-	31
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	4.6	-	-	8.6
Females 16 years and over	1 162	669	476	476	407
Employed	622	325	284	284	142
Unemployed	7	7	-	-	7
With own children under 6 years	105	75	26	26	44
In labor force	60	42	18	18	17
With own children 6 to 17 years only	135	104	26	26	53
In labor force	103	72	26	26	30
Persons 16 to 19 years	516	419	97	97	372
Not enrolled in school	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-	-	-
Nat high school graduate	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-
Nat in labor force	-	-	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 803	1 112	678	678	714
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 159	712	434	434	396
50 to 52 weeks	474	321	140	140	112
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 246	1 400	829	829	957
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55	48	7	7	-
With a mobility limitation	7	-	7	7	-
With a self-care limitation	7	-	7	7	-
With a work disability	55	48	7	7	-
In labor force	16	9	7	7	-
Prevented from working	7	-	7	7	-
No work disability	9	9	-	-	-
In labor force	2 230	1 391	822	822	957
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 163	668	482	482	359
With a mobility or self-care limitation	37	16	21	21	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-	-	-

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Charlottesville city		Albemarle County
			Total	Charlottesville city	
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 156	646	497	497	328
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	137	87	45	45	29
Professional specialty occupations	347	175	172	172	78
Technicians and related support occupations	168	85	83	83	85
Sales occupations	94	67	19	19	36
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	135	82	53	53	32
Private household occupations	15	7	8	8	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	146	108	38	38	33
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	6	—	6	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	44	20	24	24	20
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	44	8	36	36	8
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	7	13	13	7
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	644	371	265	265	161
Less than \$5,000	77	44	33	33	44
\$5,000 to \$9,999	33	—	33	33	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	119	48	71	71	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	104	82	22	22	74
\$25,000 to \$34,999	98	60	38	38	27
\$35,000 to \$49,999	60	42	18	18	10
\$50,000 to \$74,999	87	54	33	33	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	37	12	17	17	—
\$100,000 or more	29	29	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	24 13	27 679	14 196	14 196	19 514
Mean (dollars)	34 677	39 883	25 718	25 718	19 070
Families	371	296	75	75	138
Median income (dollars)	29 875	29 167	31 964	31 964	20 556
Per capita income (dollars)	9 814	9 822	9 528	9 528	4 478
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	644	371	265	265	161
With earnings	604	354	242	242	144
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 323	38 427	26 479	26 479	21 208
With Social Security income	15	7	8	8	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 699	10 812	4 975	4 975	—
With public assistance income	7	7	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 220	2 220	—	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	43 247	44 209	39 451	39 451	19 569
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 752	41 495	52 038	52 038	17 451
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 625	50 597	35 385	35 385	23 257
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 502	50 432	58 995	58 995	22 708
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	30 726	21 718	45 739	45 739	7 815
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 624	16 474	27 690	27 690	7 815
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	371	296	75	75	138
Householder worked in 1989	338	268	70	70	110
With related children under 18 years	167	146	21	21	68
With related children under 5 years	82	73	9	9	30
Married-couple families	270	235	35	35	108
Householder worked in 1989	252	222	30	30	95
With related children under 18 years	112	98	14	14	44
With related children under 5 years	45	40	5	5	21
Female householder, no husband present	88	55	33	33	24
Householder worked in 1989	79	46	33	33	15
With related children under 18 years	55	48	7	7	24
With related children under 5 years	37	33	4	4	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	678	129	541	541	44
Nonfamily household	273	75	190	190	23
65 years and over	13	—	13	13	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 896	1 055	824	824	507
Persons under 18 years	268	230	38	38	121
Related children under 18 years	262	224	38	38	121
Related children 5 to 17 years	154	126	28	28	56
Persons 65 years and over	37	16	21	21	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	43	38	5	5	38
Percent below poverty level	11.6	12.8	6.7	6.7	27.5
Householder worked in 1989	10	10	—	—	10
With related children under 18 years	24	24	—	—	24
With related children under 5 years	9	9	—	—	9
Married-couple families	18	13	5	5	13
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	5	5	—	—	5
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
Female households, no husband present	19	19	—	—	19
Householder worked in 1989	10	10	—	—	10
With related children under 18 years	19	19	—	—	19
With related children under 5 years	9	9	—	—	9
Unrelated individuals	404	32	372	372	17
Nonfamily household	95	6	89	89	6
65 years and over	5	—	5	5	—
Persons	523	137	386	386	103
Percent below poverty level	27.6	13.0	46.8	46.8	20.3
Persons under 18 years	48	44	4	4	28
Related children under 18 years	42	38	4	4	28
Related children 5 to 17 years	32	28	4	4	18
Persons 65 years and over	5	—	5	5	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	370	89	281	281	83
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	565	137	428	428	103

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA Albemarle County	
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	1 366	867
Native	997	654
Foreign born	369	213
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	46	33
Persons 5 years and over	1 258	775
Speak a language other than English	618	400
Do not speak English "very well"	299	221
In linguistically isolated households	163	124
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	628	398
Preprimary school	47	26
Public school	27	6
Elementary or high school	250	203
Public school	246	199
College	331	169
Public college	288	131
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	652	388
Less than 9th grade	56	36
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	29	29
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	111	63
Some college, no degree	119	69
Associate's degree	49	33
Bachelor's degree	89	36
Graduate or professional degree	199	122
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.0	83.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	44.2	40.7
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	725	852
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	1 258	775
Some houses	235	179
Different house in United States	784	421
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	78	36
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	50	21
Different MSA/PMSA	543	315
Not in on MSA/PMSA	115	49
Abrood	237	175
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	684	415
Car, truck, or van	474	313
Drove alone	362	236
Carpoled	112	77
Public transportation	59	39
Other means	125	43
Worked at home	26	20
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.3	14.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	633	392
Central city	277	98
Outside control city	356	294
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	51	23
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	1 011	585
In labor force	711	431
Employed	682	406
Unemployed	20	16
Percent of civilian labor force	2.8	3.9
Females 16 years and over	504	281
Employed	326	194
Unemployed	4	—
With own children under 6 years	78	59
In labor force	41	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only	48	34
In labor force	34	26
Persons 16 to 19 years	108	64
Not enrolled in school	31	13
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	11
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	848	484
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	581	345
50 to 52 weeks	326	203
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	948	551
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55	45
With a mobility limitation	9	6
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	55	45
With a work disability	75	55
In labor force	60	46
Prevented from working	15	9
No work disability	873	496
In labor force	642	376
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	43	14
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15	11
With a mobility limitation	11	11
With a self-care limitation	15	11

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	682	406
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	32	14
Professional specialty occupations	176	103
Technicians and related support occupations	54	22
Sales occupations	39	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	140	77
Private household occupations	13	6
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	110	75
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	85	78
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	21	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4	4
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	8
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	385	181
Less than \$5,000	45	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	44	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999	57	37
\$15,000 to \$24,999	79	42
\$25,000 to \$34,999	67	35
\$35,000 to \$49,999	53	14
\$50,000 to \$74,999	18	5
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22	22
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	19 727	21 705
Mean (dollars)	25 414	29 416
Families	209	136
Median income (dollars)	28 516	25 313
Per capita income (dollars)	8 834	7 780
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	385	181
With earnings	340	171
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 117	29 945
With Social Security income	45	14
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 651	9 745
With public assistance income	14	6
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 753	500
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	34 202	33 107
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 148	31 724
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 442	31 981
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 517	31 724
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	34 399	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 100	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	209	136
Householder worked in 1989	193	129
With related children under 18 years	136	105
With related children under 5 years	99	80
Married-couple families	188	130
Householder worked in 1989	177	123
With related children under 18 years	126	105
With related children under 5 years	89	80
Female householder, no husband present	15	—
Householder worked in 1989	10	—
With related children under 18 years	10	—
With related children under 5 years	10	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	376	130
Nonfamily householder	176	45
65 years and over	25	3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 249	763
Persons under 18 years	358	280
Related children under 18 years	352	274
Related children 5 to 17 years	244	182
Persons 65 years and over	43	14
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	32	28
Percent below poverty level	15.3	20.6
Householder worked in 1989	23	21
With related children under 18 years	30	28
With related children under 5 years	25	23
Married-couple families	30	28
Householder worked in 1989	23	21
With related children under 18 years	30	28
With related children under 5 years	25	23
Female householder, no husband present	2	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	152	48
Nonfamily householder	76	18
65 years and over	76	—
Persons	347	218
Percent below poverty level	27.8	28.6
Persons under 18 years	133	118
Related children under 18 years	127	112
Related children 5 to 17 years	92	80
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level	149	75
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	388	227

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA Albemarle County	
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	107 971	58 583
Native	105 553	57 114
Foreign born	2 418	1 469
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	129	81
Persons 5 years and over	100 933	54 667
Speak a language other than English	3 466	1 798
Do not speak English "very well"	758	383
In linguistically isolated households	238	162
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	33 430	17 936
Preprimary school	2 016	1 286
Public school	944	561
Elementary or high school	13 741	8 059
Public school	12 573	7 306
College	17 673	8 591
Public college	16 473	7 937
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	67 812	36 944
Less than 9th grade	6 508	2 797
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 252	3 253
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14 422	7 054
Some college, no degree	11 071	6 256
Associate degree	3 640	2 155
Bachelor's degree	13 810	8 639
Graduate or professional degree	11 109	6 790
Percent high school graduate or higher	79.7	83.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	36.7	41.8
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	839	873
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	100 933	54 667
Same house	43 568	23 369
Different house in United States	56 282	30 741
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	10 367	5 151
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	14 440	8 689
Different MSA/PMSA	23 651	12 804
Not on MSA/PMSA	7 824	4 097
Abroad	1 083	557
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	54 874	29 651
Car, truck, or van	48 872	27 139
Grove alone	39 999	22 649
Carpoled	8 073	4 270
Public transportation	945	350
Other means	3 927	1 080
Worked at home	1 930	1 082
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	19.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	50 983	27 579
Central city	26 484	12 541
Outside central city	24 499	15 038
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 891	2 072
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	87 735	46 818
In labor force	57 177	30 766
Employed	55 374	29 913
Unemployed	1 534	750
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	2.4
Females 16 years and over	45 516	24 003
Employed	26 055	13 811
Unemployed	771	422
With own children under 6 years	5 981	3 436
In labor force	3 934	2 166
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 064	3 526
In labor force	4 914	2 743
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 253	4 703
Not enrolled in school	1 033	517
Unemployed or not in labor force	463	274
Not high school graduate	512	288
Employed	192	98
Unemployed	79	46
Not in labor force	241	144
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	68 274	36 733
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	53 281	28 880
50 to 52 weeks	35 780	20 105
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	75 212	40 824
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 915	1 088
In labor force	944	524
With a mobility limitation	199	76
With a self-care limitation	1 412	806
With a work disability	4 217	2 045
In labor force	1 994	959
Prevented from working	1 818	946
No work disability	70 995	38 779
In labor force	53 128	28 809
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	11 192	5 355
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 967	855
With a mobility limitation	1 576	728
With a self-care limitation	1 071	414

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	55 374	29 913
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7 333	4 634
Professional specialty occupations	12 447	7 055
Technicians and related support occupations	2 879	1 755
Sales occupations	6 153	3 366
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 602	4 598
Private household occupations	172	84
Protective service occupations	776	378
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 859	1 976
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 530	993
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 083	2 929
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 882	824
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 369	669
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 289	652
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	41 381	21 758
Less than \$5,000	2 074	714
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 948	1 013
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 213	1 339
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 720	3 247
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 543	3 187
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 408	4 730
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 964	4 399
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 188	1 407
\$100,000 or more	2 323	1 722
Median (dollars)	33 635	38 680
Mean (dollars)	42 612	49 815
Families	26 849	15 133
Median income (dollars)	41 114	44 699
Per capita income (dollars)	16 635	18 770
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	41 381	21 758
With earnings	35 374	19 011
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 008	44 402
With Social Security income	9 322	4 555
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 844	8 085
With public assistance income	1 299	549
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 773	4 863
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	51 380	57 301
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 738	53 879
Married-couple families (dollars)	55 470	61 617
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 532	58 703
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 947	27 338
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 726	21 432
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	27 167	15 151
Householder worked in 1989	22 780	12 944
With related children under 18 years	13 146	7 466
With related children under 5 years	5 731	3 196
Married-couple families	22 352	12 775
Householder worked in 1989	19 139	11 175
With related children under 18 years	10 450	6 148
With related children under 5 years	4 813	2 796
Female householder, no husband present	3 739	1 836
Householder worked in 1989	2 825	1 379
With related children under 18 years	2 219	1 061
With related children under 5 years	765	328
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22 035	9 044
Nonfamily householder	13 988	6 406
65 years and over	3 722	1 651
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	101 641	54 149
Persons under 18 years	21 991	12 917
Related children under 18 years	21 858	12 821
Related children 5 to 17 years	14 928	8 928
Persons 65 years and over	11 186	5 361
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	1 391	617
Percent below poverty level	5.2	4.1
Householder worked in 1989	821	339
With related children under 18 years	1 023	441
With related children under 5 years	521	230
Married-couple families	582	275
Householder worked in 1989	312	154
With related children under 18 years	362	153
With related children under 5 years	200	83
Female householder, no husband present	668	277
Householder worked in 1989	422	153
With related children under 18 years	589	250
With related children under 5 years	308	140
Unrelated individuals	7 321	1 656
Nonfamily householder	3 340	972
65 years and over	1 054	433
Persons	11 382	3 576
Percent below poverty level	11.2	6.6
Persons under 18 years	1 815	908
Related children under 18 years	1 703	829
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 114	528
Persons 65 years and over	1 374	584
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 541	1 391
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	15 126	5 138

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Fluvanna County	Greene County	Charlottesville city		Albemarle County			
					Total	Charlottesville city	Troct 101	Troct 102	Troct 103	Troct 104
All housing units.....	51 932	25 958	5 035	4 154	16 785	16 785	1 571	2 228	1 410	1 922
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	1 614	820	316	182	296	296	26	39	288	17
1985 to 1988.....	5 338	3 873	847	523	595	595	172	531	160	186
1980 to 1984.....	5 933	3 922	505	563	963	943	167	656	216	253
1970 to 1979.....	13 479	8 023	1 189	1 368	2 899	2 899	393	610	501	631
1960 to 1969.....	8 815	4 330	628	496	3 371	3 371	180	139	139	180
1950 to 1959.....	5 795	1 937	376	377	3 105	3 105	162	107	45	188
1940 to 1949.....	3 081	801	340	107	1 833	1 833	83	24	26	124
1939 or earlier.....	7 857	2 752	834	548	3 723	3 723	289	81	35	343
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	862	282	54	24	502	502	8	23	—	10
1 bedroom.....	4 831	1 922	228	259	2 422	2 422	60	54	388	136
2 bedrooms.....	14 863	7 311	952	1 102	5 498	5 498	305	249	388	453
3 bedrooms.....	21 258	10 535	2 880	2 180	5 663	5 663	823	1 147	561	872
4 bedrooms.....	7 868	4 568	724	442	2 134	2 134	244	619	374	337
5 or more bedrooms.....	2 250	1 340	197	147	566	566	131	136	23	114
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	664	463	6	—	195	195	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	880	597	—	—	283	283	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	143	77	5	—	61	61	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	51 078	25 527	4 896	4 000	16 655	16 655	1 513	2 211	1 402	1 876
Source of water, public system or private company.....	33 905	14 035	1 484	1 622	16 764	16 764	34	622	1 106	86
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	29 266	11 022	1 164	550	16 530	16 530	32	303	759	65
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	920	501	167	212	40	40	76	34	13	39
Owner-occupied housing units.....	460	235	92	127	6	6	48	23	6	13
Renter-occupied housing units.....	325	213	36	51	25	25	20	11	5	26
Occupied housing units.....	48 709	24 433	4 518	3 749	16 009	16 009	1 448	2 150	1 228	1 807
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	12 491	2 654	11	158	9 668	9 668	35	26	39	6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	1 372	784	203	140	245	245	66	45	—	149
Electricity.....	20 524	12 312	2 095	1 501	4 616	4 616	467	1 512	859	563
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	8 703	5 604	1 121	866	1 112	1 112	515	385	269	668
All other fuels.....	5 555	3 066	1 088	1 081	320	320	365	182	61	421
No fuel used.....	64	13	—	3	48	48	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	4 260	1 169	286	361	2 444	2 444	59	107	43	59
1.....	15 835	7 410	1 181	815	6 429	6 429	309	391	308	431
2.....	18 711	10 252	9 191	1 574	4 974	4 974	600	973	566	897
3 or more.....	9 903	5 602	1 140	999	2 162	2 162	480	679	311	420
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	28 941	15 661	3 607	2 879	6 794	6 794	1 100	1 818	953	1 349
1989 to March 1990.....	3 053	1 772	450	308	523	523	79	245	210	98
1985 to 1988.....	8 354	5 057	1 210	798	1 489	1 489	299	754	322	362
1980 to 1984.....	4 250	2 533	226	514	777	777	163	330	175	213
1970 to 1979.....	6 274	3 407	791	644	1 432	1 432	255	319	183	354
1969 or earlier.....	7 010	2 892	930	615	2 573	2 573	304	170	63	322
Renter-occupied housing units.....	19 768	8 772	911	870	9 215	9 215	348	332	275	458
1989 to March 1990.....	9 322	3 960	344	295	4 723	4 723	100	117	130	188
1985 to 1988.....	6 807	3 367	311	320	2 809	2 809	118	139	110	166
1980 to 1984.....	2 048	875	136	140	897	897	82	56	14	69
1970 to 1979.....	1 013	383	47	51	532	532	21	10	16	16
1969 or earlier.....	578	187	73	64	254	254	27	10	5	19
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	1 819	539	250	342	688	688	45	26	15	29
Householder 65 years and over.....	8 963	4 277	1 099	644	2 943	2 943	297	345	167	359
Owner-occupied housing units.....	7 318	3 515	954	552	2 297	2 297	245	326	140	299
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	311	185	66	60	—	—	29	23	5	6
No telephone in unit.....	286	128	47	72	39	39	8	17	—	5
No vehicle available.....	1 899	679	157	182	881	881	39	67	28	27
Complete plumbing facilities.....	47 924	23 985	4 390	3 571	15 978	15 978	1 380	2 116	1 217	1 768
1.00 or less persons per room.....	46 728	23 523	4 211	3 473	15 521	15 521	1 349	2 104	1 217	1 739
1.01 or more persons per room.....	1 196	462	179	98	457	457	31	12	—	29
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	785	448	128	178	31	31	68	34	11	39
1.00 or less persons per room.....	697	403	119	150	25	25	63	34	11	29
1.01 or more persons per room.....	88	45	9	28	6	6	5	—	—	10
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	49 232	56 684	38 163	36 502	43 328	43 328	49 787	63 960	49 165	48 743
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	26 314	31 407	25 524	23 826	21 780	21 780	24 116	31 646	31 673	29 703
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	6 360	1 916	546	518	3 380	3 380	120	64	35	114
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 747	685	340	297	425	425	52	9	23	85
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4 613	1 231	206	221	2 955	2 955	68	55	12	29

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albermarle County—Con.									
	Tract 105	Tract 106.98	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114
	All housing units	674	2 134	2 584	2 410	1 546	1 968	1 281	2 020	2 648	1 554
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	14	135	20	35	—	15	7	40	170	14
1985 to 1988	119	607	430	122	12	327	126	154	383	44
1980 to 1984	124	239	807	314	374	245	35	161	251	80
1970 to 1979	158	558	825	748	707	558	378	398	1 096	462
1960 to 1969	158	452	389	971	285	252	282	331	268	164
1950 to 1959	60	78	93	153	55	199	189	321	137	150
1940 to 1949	18	14	20	44	12	111	20	44	93	168
1939 or earlier	23	51	—	23	101	261	244	571	250	472
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	4	—	21	16	114	38	10	10	7	21
1 bedroom	—	91	205	258	630	35	66	145	88	86
2 bedrooms	118	743	1 267	921	571	177	361	488	916	354
3 bedrooms	298	646	898	752	216	644	548	954	1 341	831
4 bedrooms	205	484	166	354	15	716	242	346	242	224
5 or more bedrooms	49	170	27	109	—	358	54	77	54	38
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	107	171	46	70	29	—	—	40	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	60	365	67	91	—	7	—	7	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	13	16	36	12	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	669	2 134	2 584	2 410	1 455	1 958	1 262	1 953	2 584	1 508
Source of water, public system or private company	377	2 043	2 528	2 246	1 536	1 115	894	95	1 149	196
Sewage disposal, public sewer	83	1 702	2 547	1 978	1 530	201	595	30	1 064	125
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	7	—	—	67	—	14	110	63	73
Owner-occupied housing units	5	—	—	—	—	—	14	25	57	44
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	65	6	13
Occupied housing units	652	1 991	2 437	2 302	1 525	1 884	1 251	1 835	2 522	1 397
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	17	144	988	1 005	220	42	7	10	94	21
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	49	6	21	19	14	29	19	124	121	112
Electricity	324	1 520	1 297	883	1 184	1 106	589	475	1 171	362
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	155	272	119	325	67	606	468	600	678	473
All other fuels	107	49	12	63	40	95	168	616	458	429
No fuel used	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	28	44	120	115	96	35	95	79	153	136
1	120	634	1 173	944	870	340	336	419	686	445
2	284	930	945	895	432	870	495	762	1 154	449
3 or more	220	383	199	348	127	639	325	575	529	367
Vehicles per household	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	524	1 284	974	900	77	1 613	938	1 333	1 749	1 049
1989 to March 1990	39	181	201	60	8	109	69	124	268	81
1985 to 1988	173	552	404	287	41	622	209	299	591	142
1980 to 1984	98	178	158	163	28	276	164	205	260	122
1970 to 1979	129	170	201	258	—	359	276	262	346	295
1969 or earlier	85	203	10	132	—	247	220	443	284	409
Renter-occupied housing units	128	707	1 463	1 402	1 448	271	313	502	773	348
1989 to March 1990	45	331	784	613	878	130	84	131	348	81
1985 to 1988	74	315	547	564	487	94	154	208	291	96
1980 to 1984	9	32	88	145	49	30	41	95	102	63
1970 to 1979	—	29	44	80	25	17	27	27	13	58
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	9	—	7	41	19	50
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	5	15	39	26	—	—	42	126	90	81
Householder 65 years and over	120	344	283	352	30	441	333	395	374	437
Owner-occupied housing units	100	291	165	244	14	416	251	358	326	340
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	—	—	10	—	—	29	36	42
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	27	28	26
No vehicle available	28	31	42	77	—	26	79	54	68	93
Complete plumbing facilities	647	1 991	2 437	2 302	1 458	1 884	1 237	1 745	2 459	1 340
1.00 or less persons per room	647	1 972	2 382	2 219	1 380	1 859	1 219	1 726	2 412	1 294
1.01 or more persons per room	—	19	55	83	78	25	18	19	47	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5	—	—	—	67	—	14	90	63	57
1.00 or less persons per room	5	—	—	—	57	—	8	82	57	57
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	10	—	6	8	6	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	68 129	56 873	44 543	65 699	58 515	106 497	40 620	53 557	40 538	34 460
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 861	36 314	31 607	30 471	24 244	26 121	18 188	25 401	25 842	32 756
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	36	88	186	136	351	66	166	181	203	170
Owner-occupied housing units	31	45	64	—	—	28	78	78	100	92
Renter-occupied housing units	5	43	122	136	351	38	88	103	103	78

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.					Fluvanna County	
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 117.98	Tract 118.98	Tract 201	Tract 202
All housing units-----	8	-	-	-	-	2 148	1 562
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990-----	-	-	-	-	-	206	13
1985 to 1988-----	-	-	-	-	-	617	132
1980 to 1984-----	-	-	-	-	-	298	112
1970 to 1979-----	-	-	-	-	-	498	376
1960 to 1969-----	-	-	-	-	-	164	246
1950 to 1959-----	-	-	-	-	-	75	182
1940 to 1949-----	-	-	-	-	-	58	150
1939 or earlier-----	8	-	-	-	-	232	351
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom-----	-	-	-	-	-	15	18
1 bedroom-----	4	-	-	-	-	60	111
2 bedrooms-----	-	-	-	-	-	302	358
3 bedrooms-----	4	-	-	-	-	1 427	759
4 bedrooms-----	-	-	-	-	-	282	218
5 or more bedrooms-----	-	-	-	-	-	62	98
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Renter-occupied condominium housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vacant condominium housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities-----	8	-	-	-	-	2 113	1 491
Source of water, public system or private company-----	8	-	-	-	-	1 069	368
Sewage disposal, public sewer-----	8	-	-	-	-	1 035	85
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-	-	-	39	88
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	26	43
Renter-occupied housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	13
Occupied housing units-----	4	-	-	-	-	1 913	1 380
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butane, tank, or LP gas-----	-	-	-	-	-	73	40
Electric-----	-	-	-	-	-	1 187	499
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.-----	4	-	-	-	-	364	402
All other fuels-----	-	-	-	-	-	289	431
No fuel used-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None-----	-	-	-	-	-	97	102
1-----	4	-	-	-	-	410	441
2-----	-	-	-	-	-	993	466
3 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	413	371
Vehicles per household-----	1.0	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	1 562	1 093
1989 to March 1990-----	-	-	-	-	-	300	43
1985 to 1988-----	-	-	-	-	-	626	218
1980 to 1984-----	-	-	-	-	-	175	89
1970 to 1979-----	-	-	-	-	-	261	308
1969 or earlier-----	-	-	-	-	-	200	435
Renter-occupied housing units-----	4	-	-	-	-	351	287
1989 to March 1990-----	-	-	-	-	-	159	59
1985 to 1988-----	4	-	-	-	-	137	105
1980 to 1984-----	-	-	-	-	-	49	33
1970 to 1979-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
1969 or earlier-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	54
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit-----	-	-	-	-	-	76	95
Householder 65 years and over-----	-	-	-	-	-	372	453
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	338	374
Lacking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-	-	-	32	25
No telephone in unit-----	-	-	-	-	-	13	20
No vehicle available-----	-	-	-	-	-	47	62
Complete plumbing facilities-----	4	-	-	-	-	1 881	1 324
1.00 or less persons per room-----	4	-	-	-	-	1 837	1 247
1.01 or more persons per room-----	-	-	-	-	-	44	77
Locking complete plumbing facilities-----	-	-	-	-	-	32	56
1.00 or less persons per room-----	-	-	-	-	-	32	47
1.01 or more persons per room-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Mean household income in 1989-----	-	-	-	-	-	44 273	34 173
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	-	-	-	-	-	35 325	17 143
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)-----	18 682	-	-	-	-	154	211
Household income in 1989 below poverty level-----	-	-	-	-	-	122	115
Owner-occupied housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	32	96
Renter-occupied housing units-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Floyd County—Con.		Greene County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city			
	Tract 203	Tract 204.98	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 3.01
All housing units	1 325	-	2 476	1 678	472	1 168	1 416	973
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	97	-	115	67	53	21	16	21
1985 to 1988	98	-	250	273	27	38	164	41
1980 to 1984	95	-	236	327	176	85	70	16
1970 to 1979	315	-	758	610	28	298	151	40
1960 to 1969	218	-	361	125	-	170	244	153
1950 to 1959	119	-	282	95	31	208	179	143
1940 to 1949	132	-	82	25	12	118	121	168
1939 or earlier	251	-	392	156	145	230	471	391
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	21	-	24	-	21	12	153	49
1 bedroom	57	-	205	54	152	159	250	198
2 bedrooms	292	-	729	373	199	524	495	297
3 bedrooms	694	-	1 165	1 015	74	397	324	225
4 bedrooms	224	-	272	170	26	49	98	175
5 or more bedrooms	37	-	81	66	-	27	96	29
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	60	5	21	47
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	37	26	87	36
Vacant condominium housing units	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 292	-	2 354	1 646	472	1 157	1 416	965
Source of water, public system or private company	47	-	774	848	472	1 168	1 416	973
Sewage disposal, public sewer	44	-	434	116	472	1 151	1 402	973
Locking complete plumbing facilities	40	-	165	47	13	-	6	-
Owner-occupied housing units	23	-	101	26	-	-	6	-
Renter-occupied housing units	17	-	37	14	13	-	-	-
Occupied housing units	1 225	-	2 147	1 602	406	1 109	1 317	943
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	3	-	146	12	82	780	698	658
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	90	-	98	42	-	51	43	4
Electricity	409	-	727	774	293	224	483	196
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	355	-	474	392	31	54	54	77
All other fuels	368	-	702	379	-	-	35	-
No fuel used	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	87	-	277	84	137	185	296	141
1	330	-	401	414	189	385	555	481
2	452	-	927	647	72	362	245	224
3 or more	356	-	542	457	8	177	221	97
Vehicles per household	2.0	-	2.0	2.0	.9	1.5	1.4	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	952	-	1 666	1 213	120	333	239	502
1989 to March 1990	107	-	179	129	23	50	6	56
1985 to 1988	166	-	372	426	49	55	24	90
1980 to 1984	162	-	279	235	22	47	6	66
1970 to 1979	222	-	375	249	8	36	66	75
1969 or earlier	295	-	461	154	18	145	137	215
Renter-occupied housing units	273	-	481	389	286	776	1 078	441
1989 to March 1990	126	-	174	121	101	414	679	200
1985 to 1988	69	-	165	155	77	215	209	136
1980 to 1984	54	-	68	72	88	52	123	54
1970 to 1979	11	-	20	31	7	60	39	38
1969 or earlier	13	-	54	10	13	35	28	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	79	-	225	117	37	42	110	-
Householder 65 years and over	274	-	449	195	156	187	137	325
Owner-occupied housing units	242	-	390	162	54	132	112	232
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	-	48	12	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	14	-	58	14	-	12	-	-
No vehicle available	48	-	156	26	88	79	49	63
Complete plumbing facilities	1 185	-	2 009	1 562	393	1 109	1 311	943
1.00 or less persons per room	1 127	-	1 932	1 541	388	1 042	1 237	943
1.01 or more persons per room	58	-	77	21	5	67	74	-
Locking complete plumbing facilities	40	-	138	40	13	-	6	-
1.00 or less persons per room	40	-	114	36	7	-	6	-
1.01 or more persons per room	-	-	24	4	6	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 718	-	36 415	36 621	54 075	32 108	23 293	42 878
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 733	-	22 667	25 259	17 112	20 599	17 015	30 772
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	181	-	317	201	74	383	611	71
Owner-occupied housing units	103	-	194	103	-	34	53	24
Renter-occupied housing units	78	-	123	98	74	349	558	47

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98	Tract 8
All housing units	1 038	1 143	1 677	1 229	1 847	1 566	1 808	1 544
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	27	12	128	—	11	—	7	—
1985 to 1988	39	4	43	10	21	122	24	32
1980 to 1984	5	94	113	109	39	74	71	82
1970 to 1979	69	407	198	388	321	344	198	349
1960 to 1969	189	101	229	285	659	317	154	611
1950 to 1959	215	115	177	152	455	217	500	398
1940 to 1949	135	132	253	47	153	181	369	45
1939 or earlier	359	278	336	238	188	311	485	27
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	7	10	55	30	5	82	44	34
1 bedroom	76	183	207	50	127	444	354	158
2 bedrooms	473	468	690	389	409	593	442	280
3 bedrooms	387	313	543	682	965	254	507	579
4 bedrooms	83	131	143	61	304	119	386	406
5 or more bedrooms	12	38	39	17	37	74	75	87
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	19	—	—	—	27	16
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	34	—	—	21	25	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	3	—	—	7	5	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 029	1 133	1 651	1 197	1 847	1 551	1 789	1 544
Source of water, public system or private company	1 038	1 143	1 677	1 229	1 847	1 559	1 794	1 544
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 038	1 132	1 655	1 223	1 812	1 557	1 781	1 436
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	—	—	4	—	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	—
Occupied housing units	984	1 085	1 597	1 156	1 780	1 509	1 745	1 506
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	692	653	952	652	1 184	617	1 282	838
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	19	6	20	16	20	25	23
Electricity	213	334	447	419	412	771	222	438
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	50	70	93	15	141	86	174	196
All other fuels	22	9	86	50	27	15	26	11
No fuel used	7	—	13	—	—	—	16	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	122	448	323	266	142	140	81	105
1	383	342	604	471	588	772	805	535
2	308	209	504	306	727	426	598	639
3 or more	171	86	166	113	323	171	261	227
Vehicle per household	1.6	.9	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	500	416	819	451	896	128	837	956
1989 to March 1990	28	29	76	52	77	13	53	38
1985 to 1988	92	80	157	131	204	6	210	256
1980 to 1984	82	54	100	37	43	19	125	113
1970 to 1979	77	107	151	135	184	25	168	255
1969 or earlier	221	166	335	96	368	65	281	294
Renter-occupied housing units	484	649	778	705	884	1 381	908	550
1989 to March 1990	170	247	391	262	470	871	595	248
1985 to 1988	161	224	176	281	356	416	217	254
1980 to 1984	65	94	134	79	22	56	63	18
1970 to 1979	57	71	51	71	19	23	20	30
1969 or earlier	31	33	26	12	17	15	13	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	28	154	129	92	32	33	11	16
Householder 65 years and over	256	227	354	146	223	92	316	334
Owner-occupied housing units	196	145	265	94	217	70	292	321
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	10	—	—	11	—	—	—
No vehicle available	70	130	189	59	55	15	33	27
Complete plumbing facilities	984	1 085	1 597	1 152	1 780	1 509	1 737	1 506
1.00 or less persons per room	972	1 036	1 546	1 089	1 750	1 453	1 716	1 497
1.01 or more persons per room	12	49	51	63	30	56	21	9
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:	32 215	27 361	28 024	31 571	42 313	50 931	72 174	57 804
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 371	14 223	21 593	22 283	27 573	18 243	21 195	28 409
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	92	378	307	174	196	586	339	128
Owner-occupied housing units	34	31	99	24	44	7	44	19
Renter-occupied housing units	58	347	208	150	152	579	295	109

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10.98	Tract 11.97	Tract 11.98	Tract 12.96	Tract 12.97	Tract 12.98	Tract 116.97
	All housing units	861	35	—	—	—	—	8
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	92	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
1960 to 1969	244	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
1950 to 1959	309	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1940 to 1949	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	58	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	50	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	232	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 bedrooms	399	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 bedrooms	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
5 or more bedrooms	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	861	35	—	—	—	—	—	8
Source of water, public system or private company	861	35	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sewage disposal, public sewer	855	35	—	—	—	—	—	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	829	35	—	—	—	—	—	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	574	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	133	23	—	—	—	—	—	8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	65	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	290	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	340	6	—	—	—	—	—	8
3 or more	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	577	12	—	—	—	—	—	8
1989 to March 1990	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	149	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
1969 or earlier	226	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	252	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
1989 to March 1990	59	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	39	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	177	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	161	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	829	35	—	—	—	—	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room	817	27	—	—	—	—	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 178	36 657	—	—	—	—	—	67 000
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 138	26 416	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Charlottesville city		Albermarle County			
	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albermarle County	Fluvanna County	Greene County	Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	21 975	11 672	2 472	1 945	5 886	5 886	666	1 442	696	891
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	14 761	8 494	1 584	1 369	3 314	3 314	440	1 167	574	565
Less than \$300-----	478	163	112	29	174	174	5	—	—	5
\$300 to \$399-----	1 036	444	170	135	287	287	12	18	19	49
\$400 to \$499-----	1 523	680	219	204	420	420	8	79	59	37
\$500 to \$599-----	1 586	746	232	209	379	379	95	85	35	76
\$600 to \$799-----	3 652	2 460	446	445	901	901	89	237	80	209
\$800 to \$999-----	2 588	1 574	234	239	541	541	75	306	129	74
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	2 585	1 903	128	93	461	461	88	268	210	90
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	674	525	32	15	102	102	33	128	30	20
\$2,000 or more-----	459	399	11	—	49	49	35	46	12	5
Median (dollars)-----	7214	3 178	888	576	2 572	2 572	226	275	122	326
Not mortgaged-----	7 214	2 572	2 572	2 572	2 572	2 572	182	223	207	205
Less than \$100-----	228	155	58	54	61	61	9	8	14	19
\$100 to \$199-----	3 133	1 388	541	311	893	893	142	96	44	136
\$200 to \$299-----	2 569	1 005	246	158	1 160	1 160	46	112	56	111
\$300 to \$399-----	721	356	35	30	300	300	20	30	8	23
\$400 to \$499-----	278	161	—	16	101	101	—	29	—	32
\$500 or more-----	185	113	8	7	57	57	9	—	—	5
Median (dollars)-----	205	204	174	179	224	224	182	223	207	205
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	4 045	1 578	626	442	1 399	1 399	156	90	26	146
Less than 20 percent-----	1 404	559	188	127	530	530	86	30	19	43
20 to 24 percent-----	410	177	58	24	151	151	8	16	—	47
25 to 29 percent-----	499	209	96	52	141	141	5	21	—	28
30 to 34 percent-----	258	83	61	21	93	93	17	—	9	9
35 percent or more-----	1 379	528	208	203	440	440	31	23	7	13
Not computed-----	95	92	15	14	44	44	9	—	—	6
Median-----	266	26.0	28.1	32.4	24.9	24.9	18.2	24.7	15.0	22.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	4 390	1 926	586	503	1 375	1 375	96	169	104	232
Less than 20 percent-----	2 208	930	298	195	785	785	36	49	42	118
20 to 24 percent-----	685	269	77	132	207	207	—	22	24	28
25 to 29 percent-----	616	282	96	70	168	168	34	22	—	43
30 to 34 percent-----	389	173	65	49	102	102	—	53	8	25
35 percent or more-----	492	272	50	57	113	113	26	23	30	18
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	19.9	20.6	19.6	22.1	16.9	16.9	26.8	28.1	22.1	19.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	5 239	2 769	607	572	1 291	1 291	123	323	182	221
Less than 20 percent-----	3 056	1 539	389	310	818	818	63	150	89	126
20 to 24 percent-----	1 045	505	115	164	261	261	38	46	37	44
25 to 29 percent-----	645	420	63	51	111	111	22	83	38	36
30 to 34 percent-----	299	172	34	35	58	58	—	32	12	9
35 percent or more-----	188	127	6	12	43	43	—	12	6	6
Not computed-----	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.1	18.7	16.9	19.1	16.7	16.7	19.7	21.3	20.3	18.9
\$50,000 or more-----	8 301	5 399	653	428	1 821	1 821	291	860	384	292
Less than 20 percent-----	6 186	3 789	566	365	1 466	1 466	222	559	215	198
20 to 24 percent-----	1 253	901	55	48	249	249	42	148	90	69
25 to 29 percent-----	548	459	8	15	66	66	7	108	55	25
30 to 34 percent-----	139	112	11	—	16	16	—	28	12	—
35 percent or more-----	175	138	13	—	24	24	20	17	12	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	14.3	15.4	13.3	13.3	11.7	11.7	15.6	16.6	18.7	12.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	18 512	7 822	725	789	9 176	9 176	216	272	254	278
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	197	44	—	—	153	153	14	6	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	685	217	20	30	418	418	6	6	6	6
\$200 to \$299-----	1 175	293	88	115	679	679	20	11	11	21
\$300 to \$399-----	2 854	876	148	139	1 691	1 691	42	12	22	52
\$400 to \$499-----	4 035	1 519	92	196	2 228	2 228	49	38	—	31
\$500 to \$599-----	3 992	2 233	76	107	1 576	1 576	8	86	63	40
\$600 to \$749-----	2 912	1 530	50	45	1 287	1 287	29	33	91	56
\$750 to \$999-----	1 256	558	91	32	575	575	16	56	26	32
\$1,000 or more-----	565	198	—	—	367	367	—	11	34	10
No cash rent-----	841	354	160	125	202	202	32	19	6	30
Median (dollars)-----	497	530	415	416	468	468	415	545	629	523
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	4 042	1 004	180	245	2 613	2 613	29	6	15	23
Less than 20 percent-----	123	4	—	119	119	119	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	102	28	6	68	68	68	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent-----	125	30	2	93	93	93	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	96	29	6	11	50	50	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	3 113	779	124	147	2 063	2 063	20	6	15	18
Not computed-----	483	138	46	79	220	220	9	—	5	5
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	4 365	1 660	172	175	2 358	2 358	33	42	36	52
Less than 20 percent-----	199	75	5	18	101	101	21	—	6	11
20 to 24 percent-----	344	99	11	37	197	197	—	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	532	172	42	33	285	285	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	561	216	10	21	314	314	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more-----	2 457	967	40	41	1 409	1 409	12	19	30	31
Not computed-----	272	131	64	25	52	52	—	—	10	—
Median-----	38.5	39.7	29.5	28.0	38.9	38.9	18.4	34.2	48.0	39.2
\$20,000 to \$29,999-----	5 714	2 739	208	221	2 546	2 546	111	75	97	86
Less than 20 percent-----	1 708	738	81	94	795	795	52	30	8	32
20 to 24 percent-----	1 667	769	47	67	784	784	28	40	40	11
25 to 29 percent-----	1 099	601	13	34	451	451	8	—	9	18
30 to 34 percent-----	525	255	20	6	244	244	—	18	17	20
35 percent or more-----	518	290	7	7	214	214	—	19	17	—
Not computed-----	197	86	40	13	58	58	23	—	6	5
Median-----	23.2	23.8	20.3	20.7	22.9	22.9	18.0	24.7	24.7	23.9
\$30,000 or more-----	4 391	2 419	165	121	1 659	1 659	43	149	106	117
Less than 20 percent-----	3 353	1 825	126	121	1 281	1 281	39	94	59	95
20 to 24 percent-----	662	399	15	7	241	241	—	30	31	12
25 to 29 percent-----	144	65	14	—	65	65	4	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	91	36	—	—	55	55	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more-----	40	28	—	—	12	12	—	—	8	10
Not computed-----	101	66	10	20	5	5	—	19	—	10
Median-----	15.5	16.1	13.5	12.9	15.1	15.1	17.2	17.7	19.0	16.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.									
	Tract 105	Tract 106.98	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114
	434	1 194	853	815	50	1 364	700	808	1 054	705
Specified owner-occupied housing units.										
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	331	926	693	601	42	1 022	438	492	815	388
Less than \$300	5	—	23	—	7	10	42	32	34	34
\$300 to \$399	14	36	17	53	—	18	40	29	37	102
\$400 to \$499	30	87	40	40	—	8	52	51	128	61
\$500 to \$599	6	78	56	39	—	30	70	44	93	39
\$600 to \$799	42	210	293	203	13	144	127	135	203	75
\$800 to \$999	41	190	149	73	15	116	81	77	203	45
\$1,000 to \$1,499	135	272	119	115	14	307	43	100	110	32
\$1,500 to \$1,999	46	53	19	29	—	137	7	14	9	—
\$2,000 or more	12	—	—	26	—	255	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 075	849	755	748	894	1 326	681	718	687	497
Net mortgaged	103	268	160	214	8	342	262	316	239	317
Less than \$100	6	18	—	—	—	—	6	50	10	15
\$100 to \$199	29	31	82	44	—	34	150	192	184	224
\$200 to \$299	37	146	69	100	8	82	76	60	45	57
\$300 to \$399	31	66	9	39	—	83	21	5	—	21
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	15	—	67	9	9	—	—
\$500 or more	—	7	—	16	—	76	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	241	258	199	272	275	356	189	170	174	159
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	62	108	92	37	—	99	195	159	193	215
Less than 20 percent	12	22	32	13	—	22	60	60	70	90
20 to 24 percent	14	8	7	—	—	10	6	25	12	24
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	11	—	26	31	14	7	59
30 to 34 percent	12	—	—	—	—	—	28	8	9	—
35 percent or more	17	78	53	13	—	34	70	52	95	42
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median	28.6	50.0+	47.8	27.5	—	27.7	30.1	23.9	34.2	23.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	55	141	183	128	17	57	132	164	224	224
Less than 20 percent	24	67	70	52	8	8	88	104	116	148
20 to 24 percent	10	20	31	—	—	24	23	24	27	36
25 to 29 percent	21	14	26	23	—	—	13	15	51	20
30 to 34 percent	—	10	21	11	—	11	8	13	13	—
35 percent or more	—	30	35	42	9	14	—	8	17	20
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.7	20.9	23.5	27.6	35.3	24.3	13.4	15.8	19.2	16.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	57	271	297	196	15	181	182	248	337	136
Less than 20 percent	29	158	165	143	7	64	102	158	182	103
20 to 24 percent	7	57	54	23	—	26	49	39	72	13
25 to 29 percent	—	50	56	21	—	16	17	11	62	8
30 to 34 percent	5	6	22	—	8	40	7	4	21	6
35 percent or more	16	—	—	9	—	35	7	30	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.8	16.4	19.2	15.7	30.3	25.2	18.8	16.6	18.6	14.1
\$50,000 or more	260	674	281	454	18	1 027	191	237	300	130
Less than 20 percent	181	477	178	380	18	682	156	186	216	121
20 to 24 percent	29	122	56	47	—	166	20	39	73	—
25 to 29 percent	23	58	40	19	—	90	7	12	11	4
30 to 34 percent	12	9	7	—	—	39	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more	15	8	—	8	—	50	8	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.4	15.5	16.9	11.6	16.3	14.8	14.5	15.8	14.9	10.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units										
	107	689	1 463	1 402	1 432	215	265	320	668	237
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	45	—	65	—	38	40	—	11
\$200 to \$299	4	—	—	19	24	19	29	24	47	65
\$300 to \$399	17	12	33	35	348	55	63	18	108	59
\$400 to \$499	33	150	194	365	267	8	47	67	236	34
\$500 to \$599	9	216	552	588	395	21	32	85	118	20
\$600 to \$749	39	177	407	300	231	33	16	15	91	12
\$750 to \$999	—	70	163	80	50	18	—	11	36	—
\$1,000 or more	—	57	29	—	39	18	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	5	7	16	15	13	43	40	60	32	36
Median (dollars)	467	585	578	536	501	510	372	471	462	357
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	10	19	142	139	337	9	87	65	62	61
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	15	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	9	—	8	—	—	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	12	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	19	91	133	291	—	48	29	62	47
Not computed	10	—	15	6	38	9	9	23	—	14
Median	—	47.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	38.8	43.5	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	37	102	312	246	327	70	70	83	194	52
Less than 20 percent	4	—	5	—	16	—	—	5	3	3
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	9	34	—	9	13	14	9
25 to 29 percent	15	—	—	19	44	19	27	—	39	7
30 to 34 percent	10	17	45	55	24	—	3	6	37	5
35 percent or more	8	85	262	157	209	24	11	47	67	32
Not computed	—	—	—	6	—	27	20	17	19	19
Median	29.8	44.7	45.3	38.4	38.4	50.0+	28.0	39.7	33.1	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	26	261	486	555	487	71	86	75	79	80
Less than 20 percent	8	42	56	88	156	47	35	25	53	8
20 to 24 percent	12	86	146	215	126	—	26	10	27	11
25 to 29 percent	—	82	158	111	141	10	—	26	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	33	67	72	24	—	5	12	19	—
35 percent or more	6	11	59	69	27	7	12	—	43	3
Not computed	—	7	—	—	13	7	13	9	—	3
Median	22.1	24.9	26.3	24.4	23.2	16.1	20.3	24.0	23.0	14.8
\$35,000 or more	34	307	523	462	281	65	22	97	191	22
Less than 20 percent	34	233	343	385	221	37	15	76	174	20
20 to 24 percent	—	32	129	68	48	20	—	10	17	2
25 to 29 percent	—	8	41	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	22	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	12	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	10	9	—	—	7	11	—	—
Median	13.0	16.2	17.7	15.7	15.6	18.9	14.7	14.3	12.8	12.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.					Fluvanna County	
	Tract 115.98	Tract 116.97	Tract 116.98	Tract 117.98	Tract 118.98	Tract 201	Tract 202
	—	—	—	—	—	1 245	688
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	900	328
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	—	—	—	—	—	33	66
With a mortgage	—	—	—	—	—	36	38
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	112	53
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	101	61
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	281	77
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	193	21
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	—	—	101	12
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	720	518
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	345	360
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Net mortgaged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	200	196
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	126	88
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	19	16
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	189	163
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	—	—	—	—	—	211	219
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	51	62
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	37
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	44	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	11	23
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	100	74
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	32.5	26.9
Median	—	—	—	—	—	295	185
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	—	109	148
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	35	14
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	63	18
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	44	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	44	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	25.3	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	—	—	339	143
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	168	126
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	96	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	41	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	28	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	20.1	10.4
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	400	141
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	319	141
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	49	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	4	—	—	—	—	304	215
GROSS RENT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	6	8
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	32	37
\$200 to \$299	4	—	—	—	—	60	55
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	31	12
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	21	10
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	37	9
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	91	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	26	84
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	533	359
Median (dollars)	263	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	—	—	—	—	—	32	79
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	50
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	17	25
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+
Median	4	—	—	—	—	41	61
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4	—	—	—	—	5	—
Less than 20 percent	4	—	—	—	—	6	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	29
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	17	19
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Median	17.5	—	—	—	—	26.0	27.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	—	123	53
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	63	4
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	27	14
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Median	—	—	—	—	—	19.8	21.8
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	108	22
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	79	17
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fauquier County—Con.		Greene County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city			
	Tract 203	Tract 204.98	Tract 301	Tract 302	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 3.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units								
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	539	—	1,034	911	44	305	191	437
With a mortgage								
Less than \$300	356	—	608	761	35	143	74	222
\$300 to \$399	13	—	10	19	—	4	5	—
\$400 to \$499	96	—	95	40	—	—	15	11
\$500 to \$599	54	—	100	104	4	4	23	15
\$600 to \$799	70	—	113	96	6	13	6	22
\$800 to \$999	88	—	150	295	18	33	11	51
\$1,000 to \$1,499	20	—	91	148	—	55	8	41
\$1,500 to \$1,999	15	—	48	45	7	28	6	64
\$2,000 or more	—	—	1	14	—	6	—	18
Median (dollars)	524	—	583	671	679	849	487	850
Not mortgaged	183	—	426	150	9	162	117	215
Less than \$100	6	—	54	—	—	18	17	—
\$100 to \$199	145	—	212	99	—	74	50	56
\$200 to \$299	32	—	121	37	4	41	32	131
\$300 to \$399	—	—	22	8	5	10	11	21
\$400 to \$499	—	—	10	6	—	9	7	7
\$500 or more	—	—	7	—	—	10	—	—
Median (dollars)	166	—	181	171	305	182	186	240
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	196	—	285	157	8	126	82	101
Less than 20 percent	75	—	88	39	4	74	23	45
20 to 24 percent	16	—	24	—	—	11	19	10
25 to 29 percent	44	—	46	7	—	9	6	6
30 to 34 percent	27	—	14	7	—	11	5	5
35 percent or more	34	—	110	93	4	21	29	35
Not computed	—	—	3	11	—	—	—	—
Median	25.8	—	28.2	40.7	27.5	18.8	24.7	22.7
\$20,000 to \$44,999	106	—	290	213	13	51	69	99
Less than 20 percent	41	—	130	65	5	25	55	74
20 to 24 percent	28	—	73	59	—	5	6	9
25 to 29 percent	15	—	47	23	8	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent	16	—	32	17	—	5	—	5
35 percent or more	6	—	8	49	—	16	8	4
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.1	—	21.0	23.5	25.9	20.5	15.5	13.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	125	—	222	350	11	63	24	101
Less than 20 percent	95	—	151	159	4	22	24	70
20 to 24 percent	16	—	34	130	—	6	—	14
25 to 29 percent	14	—	16	35	—	10	—	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	21	14	7	13	—	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.2	—	16.7	20.6	31.1	26.7	16.7	13.4
\$50,000 or more	112	—	237	191	12	65	16	136
Less than 20 percent	106	—	208	157	12	48	10	98
20 to 24 percent	6	—	18	30	—	12	—	15
25 to 29 percent	—	—	11	4	—	5	6	17
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	—	12.5	13.9	12.5	12.9	10.0	16.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units								
GROSS RENT	206	—	428	361	286	773	1,078	441
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	6	7	40	—
\$100 to \$199	6	—	30	—	92	16	36	21
\$200 to \$299	19	—	57	58	29	79	87	26
\$300 to \$399	33	—	79	60	20	87	222	77
\$400 to \$499	49	—	94	102	28	111	227	141
\$500 to \$599	45	—	62	45	47	123	151	97
\$600 to \$749	4	—	18	27	—	230	68	28
\$750 to \$999	—	—	7	25	36	91	72	32
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	8	23	141	13
No cash rent	50	—	81	44	20	6	34	6
Median (dollars)	456	—	413	417	321	543	461	449
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	69	—	122	123	131	271	422	68
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	8	7	27	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	—	18	4	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	2	—	41	9	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	11	—	6	—	6	—
35 percent or more	57	—	56	91	52	235	344	68
Not computed	12	—	47	32	6	16	28	—
Median	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	29.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	70	—	88	87	52	202	318	115
Less than 20 percent	—	—	11	7	—	14	10	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	31	4	9	40	15
25 to 29 percent	8	—	16	17	8	20	55	18
30 to 34 percent	10	—	12	9	—	16	28	23
35 percent or more	24	—	18	23	31	143	175	54
Not computed	28	—	25	—	9	—	10	—
Median	36.0	—	29.5	26.6	44.2	46.5	40.6	34.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	32	—	139	82	70	161	247	148
Less than 20 percent	14	—	62	32	13	43	88	89
20 to 24 percent	6	—	51	16	14	43	72	31
25 to 29 percent	7	—	25	9	22	17	27	29
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	8	38	12	—
35 percent or more	—	—	7	13	14	55	13	13
Not computed	5	—	1	12	—	6	13	6
Median	19.2	—	20.7	20.9	26.8	24.0	22.0	20.3
\$35,000 or more	35	—	79	69	33	139	91	110
Less than 20 percent	30	—	52	69	14	118	62	95
20 to 24 percent	—	—	7	—	8	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	—	20	—	5	—	—	—
Median	10.6	—	12.3	13.9	20.0	13.8	13.3	12.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 3.02	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98	Tract 8
	Specified owner-occupied housing units	445	367	628	424	826	104	742	832
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage								
Less than \$300	258	195	312	293	525	35	426	514
\$300 to \$399	18	14	42	29	38	4	19	10
\$400 to \$499	11	10	31	70	—	10	63	63
\$500 to \$599	51	21	57	62	74	9	25	40
\$600 to \$749	29	35	49	76	40	4	23	43
\$750 to \$999	89	83	100	109	125	3	79	109
\$1,000 to \$1,499	33	20	28	17	143	8	78	74
\$1,500 to \$1,999	27	12	5	—	19	7	105	149
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	9	—	48	5
Median (dollars)	677	658	548	576	694	608	963	786
Net mortgaged	187	172	316	131	301	69	316	318
Less than \$100	—	—	6	—	9	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	127	101	187	46	133	13	18	29
\$200 to \$299	44	50	99	60	143	42	180	170
\$300 to \$399	16	7	24	16	16	7	49	94
\$400 to \$499	—	3	—	9	—	—	35	25
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	34	—
Median (dollars)	181	167	180	232	204	251	268	280
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	137	155	223	107	150	9	119	97
Less than 20 percent	69	73	58	22	62	5	31	33
20 to 24 percent	6	8	24	8	34	—	6	11
25 to 29 percent	16	4	31	6	12	—	32	7
30 to 34 percent	7	—	12	17	4	—	5	19
35 percent or more	39	62	86	54	19	4	40	27
Not computed	—	8	12	—	19	—	5	—
Median	19.8	20.3	28.8	35.2	20.5	19.5	28.1	28.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	109	101	205	158	182	24	98	149
Less than 20 percent	53	50	141	63	105	8	44	94
20 to 24 percent	15	17	32	21	27	9	15	28
25 to 29 percent	—	22	22	39	9	7	13	14
30 to 34 percent	35	—	—	24	25	—	13	—
35 percent or more	6	12	10	11	16	—	13	13
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.5	20.1	12.5	23.8	15.0	22.2	21.7	14.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	119	60	127	101	231	16	133	115
Less than 20 percent	62	48	96	67	138	13	86	79
20 to 24 percent	25	9	20	30	70	3	16	6
25 to 29 percent	16	3	6	4	7	—	16	18
30 to 34 percent	9	—	5	—	7	—	5	7
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	9	—	10	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.4	16.3	14.0	18.0	17.0	10.0	14.2	15.5
\$50,000 or more	80	51	73	58	263	55	392	471
Less than 20 percent	75	36	73	58	240	48	273	372
20 to 24 percent	—	11	—	—	16	7	91	71
25 to 29 percent	—	4	—	—	—	—	12	22
30 to 34 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.8	16.9	10.3	10.0	12.1	10.0	12.9	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	479	669	771	686	884	1 381	908	545
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	10	39	17	34	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	11	138	28	29	—	30	8	9
\$200 to \$299	39	94	64	28	62	35	39	39
\$300 to \$399	75	141	163	162	122	306	183	105
\$400 to \$499	121	141	185	113	127	553	255	143
\$500 to \$599	104	57	191	84	199	151	176	110
\$600 to \$749	85	25	88	127	274	136	91	90
\$750 to \$999	16	7	—	44	79	74	86	16
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	13	36	51	54	28
No cash rent	18	27	6	16	19	18	20	5
Median (dollars)	464	341	441	439	576	451	482	487
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	74	340	208	148	107	438	263	115
Less than 20 percent	—	46	17	14	—	—	—	3
20 to 24 percent	16	—	—	8	—	7	—	6
25 to 29 percent	—	33	5	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	12	13	7	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more	46	226	169	101	89	386	228	97
Not computed	12	23	9	13	18	45	35	9
Median	50.0	48.0	50.0+	48.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	104	133	171	215	182	450	225	117
Less than 20 percent	—	21	—	14	—	17	16	5
20 to 24 percent	15	—	10	24	37	29	9	34
25 to 29 percent	6	25	11	32	—	54	22	34
30 to 34 percent	8	28	29	27	27	60	40	19
35 percent or more	69	59	115	108	118	290	131	59
Not computed	6	—	6	10	—	7	—	3
Median	39.3	33.7	43.4	35.9	43.9	38.7	38.9	35.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	169	156	229	178	344	330	251	159
Less than 20 percent	67	82	90	47	76	82	70	47
20 to 24 percent	22	52	105	75	87	131	69	53
25 to 29 percent	50	13	22	30	57	58	54	33
30 to 34 percent	30	5	12	12	76	8	26	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	14	38	42	28	12
Not computed	—	4	—	—	10	9	4	3
Median	24.0	19.5	21.2	22.8	25.4	23.0	23.9	22.9
\$35,000 or more	132	40	163	145	23	163	159	154
Less than 20 percent	107	33	136	107	179	136	115	114
20 to 24 percent	25	7	27	30	52	12	31	19
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	21
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.4	17.5	15.5	16.9	17.2	13.4	14.7	17.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10.98	Tract 11.97	Tract 11.98	Tract 12.96	Tract 12.97	Tract 12.98	Tract 116.97
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	521	12	-	-	-	-	8	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	274	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Less than \$300.....	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.....	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799.....	83	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
\$800 to \$999.....	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	705	-	-	-	-	-	775	-
Not mortgaged.....	247	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	53	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	158	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	238	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	24.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	111	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	62	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	15.9	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	184	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	103	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more.....	18.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROSS RENT								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	252	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	67	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	50	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	41.3	50.0+	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	96	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	31	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	24.2	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 or more.....	61	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	57	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	11.6	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Fluvanna County	Greene County	Charlottesville city		Albemarle County		
					Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 104	Tract 106.98	Tract 107
Occupied housing units -----	41 689	21 914	3 608	3 507	12 660	12 660	1 521	1 814	2 075
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 149	553	257	166	173	173	12	102	-
1985 to 1988 -----	4 577	3 033	654	423	467	467	160	502	363
1980 to 1984 -----	4 961	3 328	389	545	699	699	203	186	658
1970 to 1979 -----	10 675	6 767	776	1 142	1 990	1 990	500	498	673
1960 to 1969 -----	7 124	3 655	451	405	2 613	2 613	138	398	294
1950 to 1959 -----	4 676	1 670	239	277	2 490	2 490	154	63	67
1940 to 1949 -----	2 421	645	246	101	1 429	1 429	94	14	20
1939 or earlier -----	6 106	2 263	596	448	2 799	2 799	260	51	-
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	639	199	29	19	392	392	-	-	11
1 bedroom -----	3 576	1 484	139	157	1 796	1 796	93	75	140
2 bedrooms -----	11 250	5 688	887	848	4 027	4 027	351	564	975
3 bedrooms -----	17 296	9 093	2 021	1 949	4 233	4 233	481	555	788
4 bedrooms -----	6 923	4 179	589	400	1 755	1 755	282	458	142
5 or more bedrooms -----	2 005	1 271	143	134	457	457	114	162	19
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	41 228	21 641	3 566	3 435	12 586	12 586	1 515	1 814	2 075
Source of water, public system or private company -----	27 071	11 928	1 094	1 403	12 646	12 646	86	1 738	2 019
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	22 921	9 106	898	439	12 478	12 478	63	1 421	2 049
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	508	329	49	118	12	12	22	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	303	165	27	111	-	-	6	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	205	164	22	7	12	12	16	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	10 429	2 305	11	158	7 955	7 955	6	119	851
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 177	716	149	135	177	177	127	6	21
Electricity -----	17 625	11 143	1 805	1 432	3 245	3 245	491	1 382	1 081
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	7 673	5 015	900	787	971	971	536	258	110
All other fuels -----	4 728	2 722	743	995	268	268	361	49	12
No fuel used -----	57	13	-	-	44	44	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	2 582	830	139	277	1 336	1 336	35	35	103
1 -----	13 121	6 402	923	753	5 043	5 043	383	578	912
2 -----	16 996	9 534	1 612	1 491	4 359	4 359	790	856	882
3 or more -----	8 990	5 148	924	986	1 922	1 922	313	345	178
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25 856	14 328	2 906	2 721	5 901	5 901	1 129	1 217	884
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 922	1 698	435	308	481	481	92	175	190
1985 to 1988 -----	7 780	4 755	929	746	1 350	1 350	319	512	348
1980 to 1984 -----	3 873	2 331	359	497	686	686	204	171	146
1970 to 1979 -----	5 655	3 059	538	617	1 151	1 151	269	164	190
1969 or earlier -----	5 916	2 405	645	553	2 233	2 233	245	195	10
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 833	7 586	702	784	6 759	6 759	392	597	1 191
1989 to March 1990 -----	7 534	3 359	248	278	3 629	3 629	322	156	637
1985 to 1988 -----	5 537	2 964	259	273	2 041	2 041	142	297	438
1980 to 1984 -----	1 543	783	81	140	539	539	59	15	72
1970 to 1979 -----	766	318	39	42	367	367	16	21	44
1969 or earlier -----	453	162	55	53	183	183	19	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	1 096	404	151	265	276	276	22	-	17
Households 65 years and over -----	7 711	3 756	902	601	2 452	2 452	290	329	274
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 378	3 130	771	517	1 960	1 960	235	284	165
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	202	119	28	55	-	-	6	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	195	87	32	65	11	11	5	-	-
No vehicle available -----	1 341	478	98	150	615	615	16	31	42
Complete plumbing facilities -----	41 181	21 585	3 559	3 389	12 648	12 648	1 499	1 814	2 075
1.00 or less persons per room -----	40 580	21 334	3 496	3 293	12 457	12 457	1 499	1 795	2 052
1.01 or more persons per room -----	601	251	63	96	191	191	-	19	23
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	508	329	49	118	12	12	22	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	462	302	46	102	12	12	22	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	46	27	3	16	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989 -----	51 354	58 695	40 563	37 319	45 317	45 317	51 860	56 472	45 411
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	27 910	32 857	28 172	24 954	22 674	22 674	29 508	37 135	33 420
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 675	1 481	308	416	2 470	2 470	81	81	131
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 334	533	215	247	339	339	52	45	64
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 341	948	93	169	2 131	2 131	29	36	67

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.						Rovanna County		
	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203
	2 010	1 302	1 116	1 696	2 310	1 090	1 715	846	1 027
Occupied housing units									
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	28	—	7	26	132	14	172	13	72
1985 to 1988	107	4	120	144	353	36	483	84	87
1980 to 1984	283	306	35	152	197	56	241	81	57
1970 to 1979	579	611	330	347	961	291	393	145	238
1960 to 1969	824	217	237	280	247	107	136	135	180
1950 to 1959	146	51	146	233	134	127	58	88	93
1940 to 1949	20	12	20	44	79	118	48	88	110
1939 or earlier	23	101	221	470	207	341	184	232	180
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	7	81	10	10	7	—	15	5	9
1 bedroom	192	519	37	99	70	49	42	61	36
2 bedrooms	678	477	286	429	750	211	241	203	243
3 bedrooms	676	210	513	786	1 207	610	1 119	386	516
4 bedrooms	348	15	216	301	222	186	249	154	186
5 or more bedrooms	109	—	54	71	54	34	49	57	37
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 010	1 211	1 102	1 662	2 249	1 072	1 700	845	1 021
Sources of water, public system or private company	1 852	1 292	806	87	980	175	864	213	17
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 622	1 286	524	25	907	113	830	34	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	67	14	48	34	31	19	17	13
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	14	10	34	24	13	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units	—	67	—	38	—	7	6	10	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	874	176	7	10	88	21	—	8	3
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	19	14	19	129	112	84	59	21	69
Electricity	755	1 030	515	438	1 079	308	1 114	371	320
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	292	48	415	565	602	376	315	262	323
All other fuels	63	34	160	554	429	301	227	204	312
No fuel used	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	68	58	52	60	132	80	56	40	43
1	800	707	297	379	619	323	361	290	272
2	825	416	466	702	1 041	395	925	296	391
3 or more	317	121	301	555	518	292	373	240	321
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	867	77	864	1 221	1 596	782	1 410	668	828
1989 to March 1990	60	8	69	121	250	77	289	43	103
1985 to 1988	267	41	201	284	569	129	582	181	166
1980 to 1984	156	28	156	184	220	79	161	66	132
1970 to 1979	252	—	258	236	322	213	218	152	168
1969 or earlier	132	—	180	396	235	284	160	226	259
Renter-occupied housing units	1 143	1 225	252	475	714	308	305	198	199
1989 to March 1990	490	704	84	131	323	69	143	29	96
1985 to 1988	460	438	118	208	257	88	125	88	46
1980 to 1984	137	49	29	82	102	57	31	17	33
1970 to 1979	56	25	14	27	13	55	—	28	11
1969 or earlier	—	9	7	27	19	39	6	36	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	9	—	38	112	75	46	43	39	69
Householder 65 years and over	328	30	244	329	332	346	352	298	252
Owner-occupied housing units	244	14	200	306	291	263	318	227	226
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	10	—	—	23	23	19	9	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	17	13	19	8	7	11	14
No vehicle available	53	—	40	35	74	56	34	31	33
Complete plumbing facilities	2 010	1 235	1 102	1 648	2 276	1 059	1 696	849	1 014
1.00 or less persons per room	1 962	1 219	1 094	1 629	2 247	1 038	1 688	824	984
1.01 or more persons per room	48	16	8	19	29	21	8	25	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	67	14	48	34	31	19	17	13
1.00 or less persons per room	—	57	8	42	34	31	19	14	13
1.01 or more persons per room	—	10	6	6	—	—	—	3	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	65 964	58 515	41 827	56 077	42 186	37 288	45 684	38 381	33 604
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 812	25 455	19 353	26 446	26 262	35 721	34 669	20 588	25 762
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	86	284	131	139	176	116	116	91	101
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	78	50	73	61	95	51	69
Renter-occupied housing units	86	284	53	89	103	55	21	40	32

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Green County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city							
			Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98
	Tract 302									
Occupied housing units	1 503	734	719	501	1 456	551	1 565	1 248	1 610	
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	60	15	—	4	99	—	5	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	228	22	140	4	35	—	17	86	18	18
1980 to 1984	320	61	51	36	93	81	30	41	59	59
1970 to 1979	553	205	101	134	170	186	236	274	172	172
1960 to 1969	101	113	83	38	200	74	608	267	143	143
1950 to 1959	73	134	68	78	171	92	368	157	449	449
1940 to 1949	25	53	51	62	243	22	133	146	310	310
1939 or earlier	143	131	225	145	445	96	168	277	459	459
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	12	123	—	32	17	5	75	31	31
1 bedroom	45	85	133	94	185	14	98	342	297	297
2 bedrooms	345	347	262	238	597	161	339	453	407	407
3 bedrooms	910	250	102	106	505	314	826	175	453	453
4 bedrooms	150	16	41	48	104	37	254	114	354	354
5 or more bedrooms	53	24	58	15	33	8	33	69	68	68
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 496	723	719	501	1 440	543	1 565	1 233	1 591	1 591
Source of water, public system or private company	765	734	719	501	1 456	551	1 565	1 248	1 596	1 596
Sewage disposal, public sewer	95	728	713	501	1 434	551	1 543	1 248	1 583	1 583
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	8
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	12	525	349	359	896	290	1 075	540	1 187	1 187
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	37	46	20	7	6	13	16	12	25	25
Electricity	737	150	311	79	362	206	319	601	186	186
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	356	13	27	53	93	10	128	80	170	170
All other fuels	361	—	12	3	86	32	27	15	26	26
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	16	16
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	57	46	72	164	302	63	98	99	69	69
1	393	253	327	155	523	214	522	597	735	735
2	609	269	153	140	474	204	648	390	556	556
3 or more	444	166	167	42	157	70	297	162	250	250
Vehicles per household	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 142	173	52	211	803	283	862	128	801	801
1989 to March 1990	125	33	6	22	76	47	77	13	53	53
1985 to 1988	396	50	15	40	151	64	199	6	204	204
1980 to 1984	222	37	15	24	25	21	55	19	121	121
1970 to 1979	258	20	9	32	151	68	143	25	154	154
1969 or earlier	135	33	22	93	230	83	348	65	269	269
Renter-occupied housing units	361	561	667	299	653	268	703	1 120	809	809
1989 to March 1990	117	347	504	134	305	117	358	694	511	511
1985 to 1988	131	134	106	85	157	87	298	361	208	208
1980 to 1984	72	26	38	17	114	26	22	38	57	57
1970 to 1979	31	29	6	48	51	26	14	12	20	20
1969 or earlier	10	25	13	6	26	12	11	15	13	13
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	100	—	19	52	101	25	19	9	5	5
Householder 65 years and over	190	81	35	104	354	71	208	92	310	310
Owner-occupied housing units	157	44	22	71	265	47	202	70	286	286
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	14	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
No vehicle available	26	19	13	61	189	12	49	15	33	33
Complete plumbing facilities	1 486	734	719	501	1 456	547	1 565	1 248	1 602	1 602
1.00 or less persons per room	1 465	690	699	491	1 426	547	1 554	1 220	1 595	1 595
1.01 or more persons per room	21	44	20	10	30	—	11	28	7	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities	17	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	8
1.00 or less persons per room	17	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	8	8
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989	36 852	41 022	13 610	26 093	27 294	33 166	42 070	50 931	73 445	73 445
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 735	20 836	14 762	15 034	21 543	24 236	28 292	18 157	21 174	21 174
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	170	279	446	137	279	67	165	498	299	299
Owner-occupied housing units	86	5	29	21	99	7	44	7	44	44
Renter-occupied housing units	84	274	417	116	180	60	122	491	255	255

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Charlottesville city		Albemarle County		
					Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 104	Tract 106.98	Tract 107
	19 496	10 663	1 957	1 837	5 039	5 039	684	1 127	775
Specified owner-occupied housing units									
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	19 496	10 663	1 957	1 837	5 039	5 039	684	1 127	775
With a mortgage	13 265	7 833	1 300	1 292	2 840	2 840	436	859	615
Less than \$300	369	121	57	27	164	164	5	36	17
\$300 to \$399	826	354	99	114	259	259	19	29	40
\$400 to \$499	1 298	604	161	204	329	329	25	79	50
\$500 to \$599	1 353	664	191	185	313	313	60	72	274
\$600 to \$799	3 460	1 896	420	415	729	729	164	198	121
\$800 to \$999	2 400	1 484	212	239	465	465	53	190	101
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 460	1 820	117	93	430	430	85	248	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999	650	501	32	15	102	102	20	36	-
\$2,000 or more	449	389	11	-	49	49	5	-	-
Median (dollars)	758	838	661	649	699	699	731	842	745
Not mortgaged	6 231	2 830	657	545	2 199	2 199	248	268	160
Less than \$100	180	111	32	26	26	26	14	18	-
\$100 to \$199	2 612	1 179	415	302	716	716	85	31	82
\$200 to \$299	2 339	927	199	158	1 055	1 055	98	146	69
\$300 to \$399	682	348	32	30	272	272	23	66	9
\$400 to \$499	241	152	-	16	73	73	23	-	-
\$500 or more	177	113	-	7	57	57	5	7	-
Median (dollars)	212	212	180	183	228	228	220	258	199
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	3 179	1 287	457	375	1 060	1 060	96	108	84
Less than 20 percent	1 109	448	129	120	412	412	27	22	32
20 to 24 percent	307	143	38	24	102	102	47	8	7
25 to 29 percent	365	163	58	25	119	119	16	-	-
30 to 34 percent	179	54	44	21	60	60	-	-	-
35 percent or more	1 130	457	179	171	323	323	78	45	-
Not computed	89	22	9	14	44	44	6	-	-
Median	26.8	26.3	29.9	32.7	24.7	24.7	21.9	50.4	43.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 748	1 663	435	495	1 155	1 155	150	135	151
Less than 20 percent	1 889	816	193	195	685	685	88	87	70
20 to 24 percent	571	220	67	124	160	160	11	14	25
25 to 29 percent	530	246	71	70	143	143	29	14	26
30 to 34 percent	348	155	54	49	90	90	15	10	21
35 percent or more	410	226	50	57	77	77	7	30	9
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	19.8	20.4	21.8	22.1	14.9	14.9	16.2	20.2	21.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 734	2 553	478	552	1 151	1 151	178	257	270
Less than 20 percent	2 692	1 393	279	300	720	720	89	150	160
20 to 24 percent	961	466	112	154	229	229	38	51	45
25 to 29 percent	605	399	47	51	108	108	36	50	43
30 to 34 percent	292	172	34	35	51	51	9	6	22
35 percent or more	178	117	6	12	43	43	6	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	18.4	18.9	18.4	19.1	16.2	16.2	20.0	16.5	18.7
\$50,000 or more	7 635	5 160	587	415	1 673	1 673	260	627	270
Less than 20 percent	5 792	3 596	306	352	1 338	1 338	176	447	174
20 to 24 percent	1 222	890	49	48	235	235	64	122	56
25 to 29 percent	531	448	8	15	60	60	20	58	40
30 to 34 percent	123	96	11	-	16	16	-	-	-
35 percent or more	167	130	13	-	24	24	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	14.3	15.4	13.8	13.5	11.4	11.4	12.9	15.0	16.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 649	6 670	534	709	6 736	6 736	243	579	1 191
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	70	26	-	-	44	44	-	-	6
\$100 to \$199	411	148	14	13	236	236	6	-	28
\$200 to \$299	781	264	40	106	371	371	15	-	-
\$300 to \$399	2 108	600	91	137	1 200	1 200	52	12	33
\$400 to \$499	3 270	1 348	60	175	1 687	1 687	26	141	149
\$500 to \$599	3 313	1 900	56	102	1 255	1 255	40	162	420
\$600 to \$749	2 443	1 336	50	45	1 012	1 012	47	144	360
\$750 to \$999	1 100	495	83	32	490	490	32	63	150
\$1,000 or more	513	192	-	-	321	321	10	57	29
No cash rent	640	281	140	99	120	120	15	-	16
Median (dollars)	509	531	475	419	485	485	525	586	588
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	2 892	740	91	197	1 864	1 864	23	12	90
Less than 20 percent	46	-	4	-	42	42	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	45	19	-	-	26	26	-	-	6
25 to 29 percent	64	21	-	2	41	41	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	71	16	-	11	44	44	-	-	12
35 percent or more	2 321	580	53	126	1 562	1 562	18	12	66
Not computed	345	104	34	58	149	149	5	-	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 297	1 346	107	154	61	61	11	75	222
Less than 20 percent	147	75	-	37	117	117	-	-	5
20 to 24 percent	235	75	6	37	213	213	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	396	135	15	33	235	235	-	17	20
30 to 34 percent	431	184	-	12	235	235	-	-	-
35 percent or more	1 899	792	30	41	1 036	1 036	22	58	197
Not computed	189	85	56	20	28	28	10	-	-
Median	36.7	36.7	36.1	27.9	40.0	40.0	37.3	41.7	45.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 617	2 344	186	219	1 868	1 868	70	215	415
Less than 20 percent	1 314	616	66	92	540	540	26	33	56
20 to 24 percent	1 358	671	47	67	573	573	11	79	117
25 to 29 percent	924	517	6	34	367	367	13	76	116
30 to 34 percent	419	228	20	6	165	165	-	16	67
35 percent or more	438	238	7	7	186	186	20	11	59
Not computed	164	74	40	13	37	37	-	-	-
Median	23.4	23.9	20.7	20.8	23.3	23.3	24.1	24.7	26.5
\$35,000 or more	3 843	2 240	150	139	1 314	1 314	107	277	464
Less than 20 percent	2 969	1 717	111	116	1 025	1 025	95	209	307
20 to 24 percent	539	357	15	7	160	160	12	26	119
25 to 29 percent	117	46	14	-	57	57	8	28	-
30 to 34 percent	91	36	-	-	55	55	-	22	-
35 percent or more	40	28	-	-	12	12	-	12	10
Not computed	87	56	10	16	5	5	-	-	-
Median	15.4	16.0	13.9	13.0	14.8	14.8	16.0	16.4	17.7

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.						Floyd County		
	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203
	Specified owner-occupied housing units	795	50	654	710	975	522	1 130	361	466
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	581	42	415	451	755	301	831	170	299
Less than \$300	23	—	10	33	26	19	21	23	13
\$300 to \$399	45	—	40	20	31	69	22	13	64
\$400 to \$499	40	—	44	42	115	54	100	11	50
\$500 to \$599	39	—	55	41	85	28	95	34	62
\$600 to \$799	191	13	127	124	184	66	275	64	81
\$800 to \$999	73	15	81	77	195	45	179	13	20
\$1,000 to \$1,499	115	14	43	100	110	20	96	12	9
\$1,500 to \$1,999	29	—	7	14	9	—	32	—	—
\$2,000 or more	26	—	8	—	—	—	11	—	—
Median (dollars)	746	894	698	734	700	520	732	613	536
Not mortgaged	214	8	239	259	220	221	299	191	167
Less than \$100	—	—	6	31	10	8	—	8	3
\$100 to \$199	44	—	137	166	165	161	165	113	137
\$200 to \$299	100	8	66	48	45	39	115	57	27
\$300 to \$399	39	—	21	5	—	13	19	13	—
\$400 to \$499	15	—	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	272	275	188	172	174	160	192	180	167
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	37	—	172	125	164	135	169	112	176
Less than 20 percent	13	—	60	44	70	48	32	25	72
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	12	12	12	22	22	16
25 to 29 percent	11	—	21	14	—	42	26	—	32
30 to 34 percent	—	—	15	8	9	—	11	6	27
35 percent or more	13	—	70	47	73	33	100	50	29
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median	27.5	—	29.8	27.3	27.5	25.9	38.7	33.8	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	128	17	124	145	195	165	265	86	84
Less than 20 percent	52	8	88	92	95	102	91	72	30
20 to 24 percent	—	—	23	24	27	23	29	14	24
25 to 29 percent	23	—	13	9	43	20	63	8	8
30 to 34 percent	11	—	—	13	13	—	38	—	16
35 percent or more	42	9	—	8	17	20	44	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.6	35.3	12.9	15.7	20.5	17.0	26.0	10.0	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	176	15	174	202	316	124	324	49	105
Less than 20 percent	135	7	94	112	175	97	161	43	75
20 to 24 percent	11	—	49	39	66	13	96	—	16
25 to 29 percent	21	—	17	11	54	8	33	—	14
30 to 34 percent	—	8	7	4	21	6	28	6	—
35 percent or more	9	—	7	30	—	—	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.5	30.3	19.1	18.5	18.3	13.8	20.1	10.0	17.7
\$50,000 or more	454	18	184	237	300	98	372	114	101
Less than 20 percent	380	18	149	186	216	89	291	114	101
20 to 24 percent	47	—	20	39	73	—	49	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	—	7	12	11	4	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	—	—
35 percent or more	8	—	8	—	—	—	13	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.6	16.3	14.9	15.8	14.9	12.0	16.0	10.3	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 143	1 209	204	293	609	200	258	135	141
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	65	13	13	—	11	6	8	—
\$200 to \$299	10	24	23	24	39	65	16	15	9
\$300 to \$399	27	208	59	18	80	43	46	33	33
\$400 to \$499	300	243	43	67	219	32	23	12	25
\$500 to \$599	494	359	23	85	118	12	21	10	25
\$600 to \$749	233	208	16	15	85	12	37	9	4
\$750 to \$999	64	50	—	11	36	—	83	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cost rent	15	13	27	60	32	25	26	69	45
Median (dollars)	534	513	388	491	468	334	618	390	419
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	99	256	58	51	55	42	21	37	33
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	8	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	93	230	32	15	55	33	12	20	21
Not computed	6	18	9	23	—	9	9	13	12
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	41.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	48.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	204	278	51	70	181	36	36	23	48
Less than 20 percent	—	16	—	5	3	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	23	9	—	14	9	6	2	8
25 to 29 percent	19	24	21	—	33	4	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	55	24	3	6	30	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	115	191	11	47	67	—	8	16	23
Not computed	6	—	7	17	32	13	17	5	23
Median	36.5	38.9	28.1	44.6	33.8	24.7	28.5	36.5	36.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	420	416	77	75	182	100	108	53	25
Less than 20 percent	65	104	26	25	56	80	48	4	14
20 to 24 percent	182	107	26	10	43	8	27	14	6
25 to 29 percent	82	141	—	26	27	9	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	62	24	—	5	19	—	20	—	—
35 percent or more	29	27	12	—	37	—	7	—	—
Not computed	—	13	13	9	—	3	—	35	5
Median	24.0	24.6	21.2	24.0	24.1	14.7	21.1	21.8	14.5
\$35,000 or more	420	259	18	97	191	22	93	22	35
Less than 20 percent	369	199	11	76	174	20	64	17	30
20 to 24 percent	42	48	—	10	17	2	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Not computed	9	—	7	11	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.6	15.9	16.1	14.3	12.8	12.4	14.7	13.3	10.6

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Greene County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city						
	Tract 302	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 4.97	Tract 4.98	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	Tract 6	Tract 7.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units									
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	859	156	18	173	617	261	792	104	706
With a mortgage	714	109	—	90	301	183	491	35	390
Less than \$300	19	4	—	9	42	—	38	4	19
\$300 to \$399	31	—	—	3	31	29	64	—	10
\$400 to \$499	104	—	—	12	52	40	68	9	13
\$500 to \$599	88	4	—	26	49	49	40	4	25
\$600 to \$799	265	23	—	26	94	61	120	3	64
\$800 to \$999	148	44	—	10	28	4	126	8	74
\$1,000 to \$1,499	45	28	—	4	5	—	19	7	100
\$1,500 to \$1,999	14	6	—	—	—	—	9	—	48
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Median (dollars)	676	894	—	575	547	547	694	608	984
Net mortgaged	145	47	18	83	316	78	301	69	316
Less than \$100	—	—	—	11	6	—	9	—	—
\$100 to \$199	94	4	9	45	187	36	133	13	18
\$200 to \$299	37	23	9	27	99	31	143	42	180
\$300 to \$399	8	10	—	—	24	11	16	7	49
\$400 to \$499	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
\$500 or more	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	7	34
Median (dollars)	174	242	200	149	180	208	204	251	268
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	143	37	—	69	223	51	144	9	119
Less than 20 percent	34	18	—	34	58	22	62	5	31
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	3	24	—	28	—	6
25 to 29 percent	7	9	—	—	31	—	12	—	32
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	—	12	—	4	—	5
35 percent or more	84	10	—	24	86	29	19	4	40
Not computed	11	—	—	8	12	—	19	—	5
Median	40.0	25.3	—	19.0	28.8	36.1	20.1	19.5	28.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	205	21	18	50	205	108	176	24	84
Less than 20 percent	65	—	18	28	141	57	105	8	44
20 to 24 percent	51	5	—	3	32	6	21	9	9
25 to 29 percent	23	—	—	16	22	28	9	7	13
30 to 34 percent	17	5	—	—	—	12	25	—	13
35 percent or more	49	11	—	3	10	5	16	—	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.7	50.0+	10.0	18.5	12.5	19.2	14.7	22.2	19.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	330	49	—	32	127	56	226	16	121
Less than 20 percent	149	14	—	29	96	36	133	13	80
20 to 24 percent	120	—	—	3	20	16	70	3	10
25 to 29 percent	35	10	—	—	6	4	7	—	16
30 to 34 percent	14	13	—	—	5	—	7	—	5
35 percent or more	12	12	—	—	—	—	9	—	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.7	30.2	—	15.7	14.0	17.3	17.0	10.0-	12.7
\$50,000 or more	181	49	—	22	62	46	246	55	382
Less than 20 percent	147	32	—	12	62	46	223	48	267
20 to 24 percent	30	12	—	6	—	—	16	7	87
25 to 29 percent	4	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.1	14.4	—	13.8	10.2	10.0-	11.8	10.0-	12.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	337	561	667	290	446	262	703	1,120	809
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	7	6	19	5	7	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	8	6	65	28	20	22	8	8
\$200 to \$299	58	23	27	33	74	24	28	40	31
\$300 to \$399	60	53	152	45	155	19	105	239	154
\$400 to \$499	93	70	129	79	150	62	122	449	233
\$500 to \$599	40	86	85	31	161	39	145	123	171
\$600 to \$749	27	200	57	11	67	62	204	113	68
\$750 to \$999	25	91	72	—	18	57	74	79	—
\$1,000 or more	—	23	118	—	—	—	31	51	49
No cash rent	34	—	15	7	6	11	9	9	16
Median (dollars)	416	621	506	359	436	484	566	453	485
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	113	208	309	118	180	41	87	391	234
Less than 20 percent	—	7	6	16	5	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	12	13	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	91	181	272	81	158	16	69	372	203
Not computed	22	16	19	3	4	13	18	12	31
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	78	146	208	89	136	76	150	325	200
Less than 20 percent	—	7	15	21	—	—	—	8	16
20 to 24 percent	31	—	42	25	11	7	37	21	9
25 to 29 percent	17	8	7	8	29	5	—	36	18
30 to 34 percent	—	16	12	—	12	5	27	53	40
35 percent or more	23	115	144	35	90	42	86	207	110
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	7
Median	25.3	50.0+	50.0+	29.7	44.6	39.1	39.6	38.1	37.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	82	96	101	71	201	83	238	283	226
Less than 20 percent	32	7	30	40	81	14	59	57	58
20 to 24 percent	16	32	26	20	86	32	70	115	65
25 to 29 percent	9	8	6	7	22	24	52	52	49
30 to 34 percent	6	35	12	—	12	5	25	8	22
35 percent or more	7	14	19	—	—	8	32	42	28
Not computed	12	—	8	4	—	—	—	9	4
Median	20.9	30.1	23.2	18.9	21.1	24.3	24.3	23.5	24.1
\$35,000 or more	64	111	49	12	129	62	228	121	149
Less than 20 percent	64	104	20	12	111	54	163	94	100
20 to 24 percent	—	7	—	—	18	8	45	12	26
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	7	23
35 percent or more	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.2	13.1	31.3	17.5	14.8	16.0	16.9	13.8	14.7

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Charlottesville city		Albemarle County	
	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Floyd County	Greene County	Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 104	Tract 107
Occupied housing units	6 218	2 075	890	237	3 016	3 016	262	336
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	92	26	12	—	54	54	5	—
1985 to 1988	393	157	88	64	84	84	20	43
1980 to 1984	589	318	57	—	194	194	15	116
1970 to 1979	1 786	702	275	51	758	758	84	103
1960 to 1969	1 116	343	138	36	599	599	30	48
1950 to 1959	712	157	101	63	391	391	21	26
1940 to 1949	491	127	69	4	291	291	30	—
1939 or earlier	1 059	245	150	19	645	645	57	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	111	10	25	—	76	76	—	10
1 bedroom	644	184	47	40	373	373	5	65
2 bedrooms	2 082	783	182	59	1 058	1 058	59	177
3 bedrooms	2 684	898	517	106	1 163	1 163	151	66
4 bedrooms	569	184	84	28	273	273	47	18
5 or more bedrooms	128	16	35	4	73	73	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	6 002	2 008	826	182	2 986	2 986	258	336
Source of water, public system or private company	4 280	1 013	155	103	3 009	3 009	—	336
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3 992	917	52	52	2 971	2 971	—	325
Locking complete plumbing facilities	265	113	79	60	13	13	11	—
Owner-occupied housing units	157	70	65	16	6	6	7	—
Renter-occupied housing units	108	43	14	44	7	7	4	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	1 785	242	—	—	1 543	1 543	—	118
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	162	62	46	5	49	49	16	—
Electricity	2 507	900	283	64	1 260	1 260	62	209
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	945	542	216	79	108	108	124	9
All other fuels	812	329	345	86	52	52	60	—
No fuel used	7	—	—	3	4	4	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	1 603	300	142	84	1 077	1 077	24	17
1	2 279	772	258	62	1 187	1 187	42	235
2	1 520	613	285	78	544	544	89	63
3 or more	816	390	205	13	208	208	107	21
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	2 913	1 213	695	158	847	847	210	75
1989 to March 1990	93	48	9	—	36	36	4	4
1985 to 1988	526	268	81	52	125	125	43	56
1980 to 1984	332	171	67	17	77	77	9	4
1970 to 1979	868	319	253	27	269	269	75	11
1969 or earlier	1 094	407	285	62	340	340	77	—
Renter-occupied housing units	3 305	862	195	79	2 169	2 169	52	261
1989 to March 1990	1 308	365	67	17	859	859	24	136
1985 to 1988	1 143	332	47	42	722	722	18	109
1980 to 1984	462	75	55	—	352	352	10	16
1970 to 1979	247	65	8	9	165	165	—	—
1969 or earlier	125	25	18	11	71	71	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	711	135	99	77	400	400	7	22
Householder 65 years and over	1 216	511	197	43	465	465	69	9
Owner-occupied housing units	918	375	183	35	325	325	64	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	109	66	38	5	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	85	41	15	7	22	22	—	—
No vehicle available	546	201	59	32	254	254	11	—
Complete plumbing facilities	5 953	1 962	811	177	3 003	3 003	251	336
1.00 or less persons per room	5 444	1 823	696	175	2 770	2 770	222	304
1.01 or more persons per room	489	139	115	2	233	233	29	32
Locking complete plumbing facilities	265	113	79	60	13	13	11	—
1.00 or less persons per room	235	101	73	48	13	13	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room	30	12	6	12	—	—	4	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 327	31 119	28 264	22 425	28 919	28 919	29 881	38 342
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 658	22 599	13 929	10 103	19 352	19 352	32 175	24 137
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 514	374	232	102	806	806	33	55
Owner-occupied housing units	413	152	125	50	86	86	33	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 101	222	107	52	720	720	—	55

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albemarle County—Con.				
	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114
Occupied housing units	224	34	139	212	298
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	—	—	3	12	—
1985 to 1988	9	—	—	14	—
1980 to 1984	12	7	9	36	21
1970 to 1979	91	22	40	79	111
1960 to 1969	88	5	18	11	41
1950 to 1959	—	—	30	3	23
1940 to 1949	24	—	—	14	33
1939 or earlier	—	—	39	43	69
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	26	27	14	7	2
2 bedrooms	137	7	31	99	92
3 bedrooms	55	—	85	91	173
4 bedrooms	6	—	9	15	27
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	224	34	116	189	286
Source of water, public system or private company	218	34	—	125	5
Sewage disposal, public sewer	193	34	5	119	2
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	42	29	26
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	15	23	20
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	27	6	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	87	—	—	6	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	5	9	28
Electricity	104	20	37	92	54
Kerosene, oil, kerosene, etc.	33	14	35	76	97
All other fuels	—	—	62	29	119
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	47	7	19	21	56
1	100	19	40	67	122
2	54	8	60	113	54
3 or more	23	—	20	11	66
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	18	—	112	153	258
1989 to March 1990	—	—	3	18	4
1985 to 1988	12	—	15	22	13
1980 to 1984	—	—	21	40	34
1970 to 1979	6	—	26	24	82
1969 or earlier	—	—	47	49	125
Renter-occupied housing units	206	34	27	59	40
1989 to March 1990	88	20	—	25	12
1985 to 1988	86	14	—	34	8
1980 to 1984	8	—	13	—	6
1970 to 1979	24	—	—	—	3
1969 or earlier	—	—	14	—	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	17	—	14	15	35
Householder 65 years and over	24	—	66	42	91
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	52	35	77
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	29	13	19
No telephone in unit	—	—	14	9	18
No vehicle available	24	—	19	14	37
Complete plumbing facilities	224	34	97	183	272
1.00 or less persons per room	198	29	97	165	247
1.01 or more persons per room	26	5	—	18	25
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	42	29	26
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	40	23	26
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	2	6	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 881	—	26 089	23 356	26 461
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 861	13 447	7 020	20 760	9 921
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	50	12	42	27	54
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	28	27	31
Renter-occupied housing units	50	12	14	—	23

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Floyd County			Greene County	Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city				
	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 302	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 4.97	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02
Occupied housing units	179	513	198	94	359	558	584	605	169
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	5	—	7	—	6	16	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	44	33	11	41	16	7	—	28	9
1980 to 1984	14	22	21	—	5	10	58	202	45
1970 to 1979	46	162	67	17	93	43	259	202	45
1960 to 1969	21	91	26	19	49	138	52	191	49
1950 to 1959	10	75	16	17	49	81	27	60	45
1940 to 1949	5	47	17	—	50	70	67	25	9
1939 or earlier	34	83	33	—	91	193	121	99	12
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	13	12	—	19	10	13	—	—
1 bedroom	11	26	10	4	30	74	26	25	—
2 bedrooms	44	113	25	19	161	176	192	189	52
3 bedrooms	106	294	117	54	132	193	202	344	62
4 bedrooms	5	45	34	13	33	57	83	24	26
5 or more bedrooms	13	22	—	4	3	29	23	9	4
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	166	489	171	76	359	558	574	595	169
Source of water, public system or private company	20	113	22	41	359	558	584	605	169
Sewage disposal, public sewer	20	24	8	—	348	550	573	599	169
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	39	27	23	—	6	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	13	36	16	9	—	6	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	3	11	14	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	—	—	—	—	239	336	294	362	69
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	19	21	5	5	17	12	7	—
Electricity	67	127	89	32	74	161	255	213	87
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	44	140	32	36	41	17	17	5	13
All other fuels	62	227	56	18	—	23	6	18	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	36	62	44	27	139	224	284	203	38
1	49	151	58	21	124	200	187	257	48
2	54	170	61	33	85	87	69	102	62
3 or more	40	130	35	13	11	47	44	43	21
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.5	.9	1.0	.8	1.0	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	146	425	124	71	160	187	205	168	28
1989 to March 1990	5	—	4	—	17	5	7	5	—
1985 to 1988	44	37	—	28	5	9	20	67	5
1980 to 1984	14	23	30	13	10	6	30	16	8
1970 to 1979	43	156	54	11	16	57	75	67	15
1969 or earlier	40	209	36	19	112	115	73	13	—
Renter-occupied housing units	33	68	74	23	199	371	379	437	141
1989 to March 1990	8	29	30	4	51	135	113	145	87
1985 to 1988	7	17	23	19	81	103	139	194	43
1980 to 1984	18	16	21	—	26	85	77	53	—
1970 to 1979	—	8	—	—	31	33	23	45	5
1969 or earlier	—	18	—	—	10	15	27	—	6
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	33	56	10	17	42	91	102	67	7
Householder 65 years and over	20	155	22	5	98	102	123	75	9
Owner-occupied housing units	20	147	16	5	88	90	74	47	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	16	9	5	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	9	—	—	12	—	10	—	—
No vehicle available	13	31	15	—	60	36	69	47	—
Complete plumbing facilities	166	474	171	71	359	552	584	605	169
1.00 or less persons per room	130	423	143	71	336	509	545	542	150
1.01 or more persons per room	36	51	28	—	23	43	39	63	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	39	27	23	—	6	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	13	33	27	19	—	6	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	6	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 555	27 560	26 799	32 920	22 471	25 986	28 665	28 885	54 789
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 730	9 427	10 897	9 539	21 144	21 377	13 603	21 085	25 007
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	33	119	80	31	96	143	241	107	18
Owner-occupied housing units	27	64	34	17	29	24	10	17	—
Renter-occupied housing units	6	55	46	14	67	119	231	90	18

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Charlottesville city		Albemarle County	
	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Florence County	Greene County	Total	Charlottesville city	Tract 104	Tract 107
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 336	918	509	108	801	801	197	63
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	1 372	583	278	77	434	434	119	63
Less than \$300	109	42	55	2	10	10	-	-
\$300 to \$399	196	82	71	21	22	22	30	-
\$400 to \$499	215	76	58	-	81	81	12	-
\$500 to \$599	207	82	35	24	66	66	16	6
\$600 to \$799	357	141	26	30	160	160	35	12
\$800 to \$999	162	76	22	-	64	64	21	20
\$1,000 to \$1,499	102	60	11	-	31	31	5	18
\$1,500 to \$1,999	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	7
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	586	609	416	576	638	638	603	890
Net mortgaged	964	335	231	31	367	367	78	-
Less than \$100	148	44	47	22	35	35	5	-
\$100 to \$199	521	209	126	9	177	177	51	-
\$200 to \$299	211	65	47	-	99	99	13	-
\$300 to \$399	39	8	3	-	28	28	-	-
\$400 to \$499	37	9	-	-	28	28	9	-
\$500 or more	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	166	167	151	100	182	182	179	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	854	291	169	67	327	327	50	8
Less than 20 percent	295	111	59	7	118	118	16	-
20 to 24 percent	97	34	20	-	43	43	-	-
25 to 29 percent	128	46	38	28	16	16	12	-
30 to 34 percent	79	29	17	-	33	33	9	8
35 percent or more	249	71	29	32	117	117	13	-
Not computed	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Median	26.3	25.1	25.3	29.7	25.8	25.8	28.8	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	621	248	145	8	220	220	82	17
Less than 20 percent	319	114	105	-	100	100	30	-
20 to 24 percent	114	49	10	8	47	47	17	6
25 to 29 percent	86	36	25	-	25	25	14	-
30 to 34 percent	35	18	5	-	12	12	10	-
35 percent or more	67	31	-	-	36	36	11	11
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	19.7	21.0	16.1	22.5	21.1	21.1	23.2	46.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	492	208	129	20	135	135	43	27
Less than 20 percent	351	138	110	-	93	93	37	5
20 to 24 percent	84	39	3	10	32	32	6	9
25 to 29 percent	40	21	16	-	3	3	-	13
30 to 34 percent	7	-	-	-	7	7	-	-
35 percent or more	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	19.7	21.0	16.1	22.5	21.1	21.1	23.2	46.3
\$50,000 or more	369	171	66	13	119	119	10.0-	24.7
Less than 20 percent	313	137	60	-	103	103	12	4
20 to 24 percent	21	5	6	-	10	10	5	-
25 to 29 percent	11	5	-	-	6	6	5	-
30 to 34 percent	16	16	-	-	-	-	7	-
35 percent or more	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	16.4	16.5	11.4	20.0	18.2	18.2	10.0-	24.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	3 247	842	177	75	2 153	2 153	10.0-	31.1
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	127	18	-	-	109	109	-	18
\$100 to \$199	255	69	6	17	163	163	-	17
\$200 to \$299	364	23	43	9	289	289	6	-
\$300 to \$399	547	70	57	2	418	418	-	-
\$400 to \$499	645	126	32	21	466	466	5	45
\$500 to \$599	561	247	20	-	294	294	-	121
\$600 to \$749	420	176	-	-	244	244	9	47
\$750 to \$999	124	51	-	-	73	73	-	13
\$1,000 or more	40	6	-	-	34	34	-	-
No cash rent	164	56	19	26	63	63	15	-
Median (dollars)	439	533	377	256	412	412	470	552
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	1 009	209	84	48	668	668	-	52
Less than 20 percent	77	-	-	-	77	77	-	-
20 to 24 percent	57	9	-	6	42	42	-	9
25 to 29 percent	50	9	-	-	41	41	-	-
30 to 34 percent	25	13	6	-	6	6	-	-
35 to 34 percent	700	164	66	21	449	449	-	25
Not computed	100	14	12	21	53	53	-	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	862	208	64	21	569	569	9	79
Less than 20 percent	52	-	5	7	40	40	-	-
20 to 24 percent	90	13	5	-	72	72	-	-
25 to 29 percent	110	11	27	-	72	72	-	-
30 to 34 percent	110	32	10	9	59	59	-	25
35 percent or more	433	116	10	-	307	307	9	54
Not computed	67	36	7	5	19	19	-	-
Median	36.9	43.5	28.4	30.6	36.7	36.7	45.0	43.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	913	281	22	2	608	608	16	71
Less than 20 percent	300	56	15	2	227	227	6	-
20 to 24 percent	270	63	-	-	207	207	-	29
25 to 29 percent	169	84	7	-	78	78	5	42
30 to 34 percent	97	27	-	-	70	70	-	-
35 percent or more	61	46	-	-	15	15	-	-
Not computed	16	5	-	-	11	11	5	-
Median	22.7	26.1	18.7	17.5	21.7	21.7	14.6	25.8
\$35,000 or more	463	144	7	4	308	308	10	59
Less than 20 percent	323	85	7	-	231	231	-	36
20 to 24 percent	105	36	-	-	69	69	-	10
25 to 29 percent	21	13	-	-	8	8	-	13
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	14	10	-	4	-	-	10	-
Median	16.8	17.3	10.0-	-	16.8	16.8	-	17.3

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Albermarle County—Con.				
	Tract 108	Tract 109.98	Tract 112	Tract 113.98	Tract 114
Specified owner-occupied housing units	12	—	98	79	183
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	12	—	41	60	87
Less than \$300	—	—	9	6	15
\$300 to \$399	—	—	9	6	33
\$400 to \$499	—	—	9	13	7
\$500 to \$599	—	—	3	8	11
\$600 to \$799	12	—	11	19	9
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	8	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	12
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	775	—	425	531	387
Not mortgaged	—	—	57	19	96
Less than \$100	—	—	19	—	7
\$100 to \$199	—	—	26	19	63
\$200 to \$299	—	—	12	—	8
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	163	170	152
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	—	—	34	29	80
Less than 20 percent	—	—	16	—	42
20 to 24 percent	—	—	13	—	12
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	17
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	5	22	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	20.4	36.7	19.1
Less than 20 percent	—	—	18	29	59
20 to 24 percent	—	—	12	21	46
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	16.3	17.3	15.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	—	46	21	12
Less than 20 percent	—	—	46	7	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—
\$50,000 or more	22.5	—	10.0	22.9	25.0
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	32
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	206	34	27	59	37
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	27	—	—
\$200 to \$299	9	—	—	8	—
\$300 to \$399	8	14	—	28	16
\$400 to \$499	44	—	—	17	2
\$500 to \$599	62	15	—	—	8
\$600 to \$749	67	5	—	6	—
\$750 to \$999	16	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	11
Median (dollars)	558	510	149	373	385
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	40	26	14	7	19
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	40	26	14	7	14
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	6
Median	—	—	—	—	6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	45.0	—	45.0	37.5	50.0+
Less than 20 percent	12	—	13	13	16
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	13	—	5
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more	12	—	—	7	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	5
Median	—	—	—	—	6
\$35,000 or more	45.0	—	22.5	30.4	35.0
Less than 20 percent	112	—	—	39	2
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—	23	—
25 to 29 percent	24	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	29	—	—	—	2
35 percent or more	10	—	—	—	—
Not computed	40	—	—	6	—
Median	29.0	—	—	18.8	27.5
\$36,000 or more	42	8	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	16	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	26	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.0	17.5	—	—	—

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Fulton County			Greene County		Charlottesville city, Charlottesville city				
	Tract 201	Tract 202	Tract 203	Tract 302	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.98	Tract 4.97	Tract 5.01	Tract 5.02	
	109	327	73	52	149	173	194	163	28	
Specified owner-occupied housing units										
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	63	158	57	47	34	74	105	110	28	
Less than \$300	12	43	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	
\$300 to \$399	14	25	32	9	—	15	7	—	—	
\$400 to \$499	12	42	4	—	4	23	9	22	6	
\$500 to \$599	—	27	8	8	9	6	9	27	—	
\$600 to \$799	6	13	7	30	10	11	57	48	5	
\$800 to \$999	14	8	—	30	11	8	10	13	17	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	5	—	6	—	—	6	8	—	—	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	446	418	389	632	620	487	694	611	869	
Net mortgaged	46	169	16	5	115	99	89	53	—	
Less than \$100	—	44	3	—	18	17	—	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	35	83	8	5	70	41	56	10	—	
\$200 to \$299	11	31	5	—	18	23	23	29	—	
\$300 to \$399	—	3	—	—	—	11	7	5	—	
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	9	7	3	9	—	
\$500 or more	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	177	138	150	125	146	181	177	265	—	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	42	107	20	14	89	82	86	56	—	
Less than 20 percent	19	37	3	5	56	23	39	—	—	
20 to 24 percent	5	15	—	—	11	19	5	8	—	
25 to 29 percent	18	8	12	—	—	6	4	6	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	17	—	—	11	5	—	17	—	
35 percent or more	—	24	5	9	11	29	38	25	—	
Not computed	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	22.0	24.5	27.9	42.2	17.9	24.7	24.0	34.1	—	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	24	99	22	8	30	51	51	50	6	
Less than 20 percent	18	76	11	—	25	37	22	6	—	
20 to 24 percent	6	—	4	8	—	6	14	15	6	
25 to 29 percent	—	18	7	—	—	—	6	11	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	5	8	9	6	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	15.7	15.1	20.0	22.5	17.6	17.5	21.3	26.8	22.5	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	94	20	20	14	24	28	45	5	
Less than 20 percent	7	83	20	10	8	24	19	31	5	
20 to 24 percent	—	3	—	10	6	—	6	14	—	
25 to 29 percent	8	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	25.3	10.7	13.8	20.0	18.8	16.7	17.2	18.4	17.5	
\$50,000 or more	28	27	11	10	16	16	29	12	17	
Less than 20 percent	28	27	5	10	16	10	24	12	17	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	13.8	10.0	20.4	12.5	11.0	10.0	17.2	10.0	15.3	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	33	79	65	19	196	371	379	424	141	
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	34	20	27	—	
\$100 to \$199	—	—	6	—	8	30	73	9	—	
\$200 to \$299	11	22	10	—	56	60	61	40	—	
\$300 to \$399	14	43	—	—	26	57	96	143	17	
\$400 to \$499	8	—	24	9	41	87	62	51	5	
\$500 to \$599	—	—	20	—	29	66	26	45	54	
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	30	11	14	65	50	
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	26	10	
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	16	10	13	5	
No cash rent	—	—	14	5	10	6	20	5	—	
Median (dollars)	385	355	468	413	408	399	330	397	579	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	6	42	36	10	47	103	222	107	8	
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	21	30	14	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	8	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	27	—	
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	30	36	—	38	66	145	85	8	
Not computed	—	12	—	10	—	5	20	—	—	
Median	32.5	50.0+	50.0+	—	49.7	50.0+	48.2	47.7	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5	37	22	9	56	87	44	139	32	
Less than 20 percent	5	—	—	—	7	10	—	14	—	
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	—	9	25	—	17	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	27	—	—	12	13	—	15	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	10	9	—	8	20	22	—	
35 percent or more	—	3	7	—	28	26	66	66	32	
Not computed	—	2	5	—	—	5	—	5	—	
Median	17.5	27.3	34.2	32.5	35.0	27.3	35.6	34.8	47.0	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	15	—	7	—	65	139	85	95	85	
Less than 20 percent	15	—	—	—	36	58	32	43	17	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	7	—	11	46	21	6	5	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	9	21	—	7	46	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	7	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	17.5	—	27.5	—	14.5	21.0	20.1	21.7	30.4	
\$35,000 or more	7	—	—	—	28	42	28	83	16	
Less than 20 percent	7	—	—	—	14	42	21	53	16	
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	10.0	—	—	—	20.0	11.4	17.5	17.8	17.5	

Table 38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Charlottesville city		Albemarle County
			Total	Charlottesville city	
Occupied housing units -----	636	370	258	258	159
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990 -----	19	19	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	57	55	14	14	8
1980 to 1984 -----	99	71	28	28	37
1970 to 1979 -----	222	161	61	61	54
1960 to 1969 -----	120	90	30	30	56
1950 to 1959 -----	50	4	46	46	4
1940 to 1949 -----	39	—	39	39	—
1939 or earlier -----	50	10	40	40	—
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom -----	61	33	28	28	33
1 bedroom -----	162	97	65	65	62
2 bedrooms -----	199	114	85	85	64
3 bedrooms -----	132	87	37	37	—
4 bedrooms -----	64	26	38	38	—
5 or more bedrooms -----	18	13	5	5	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	626	360	258	258	159
Source of water, public system or private company -----	621	355	258	258	159
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	584	328	248	248	159
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	6	—	6	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	6	—	6	6	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas -----	212	98	114	114	44
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	27	—	19	19	—
Electricity -----	325	233	92	92	104
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	66	33	33	33	5
All other fuels -----	6	6	—	—	6
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None -----	51	32	19	19	24
1 -----	349	198	151	151	121
2 -----	158	85	65	65	8
3 or more -----	78	55	23	23	6
Vehicle per household -----	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	139	111	28	28	—
1989 to March 1990 -----	26	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	42	34	8	8	—
1980 to 1984 -----	36	22	14	14	—
1970 to 1979 -----	35	29	6	6	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	497	259	230	230	159
1989 to March 1990 -----	389	198	183	183	124
1985 to 1988 -----	85	44	41	41	35
1980 to 1984 -----	23	17	6	6	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	24	10	14	14	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10	10	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	6	—	6	6	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	630	370	252	252	159
1.00 or less persons per room -----	546	319	219	219	108
1.01 or more persons per room -----	84	51	33	33	51
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	6	—	6	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	6	—	6	6	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	77,303	79,539	68,441	68,441	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	21,344	21,601	18,666	18,666	19,763
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	127	40	87	87	40
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	127	40	87	87	40

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County	Charlottesville city		Albemarle County Tract 109.98
			Total	Charlottesville city	
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	119	91	28	28	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage.....	106	78	28	28	-
Less than \$300.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	8	8	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	10	-	10	10	-
\$500 to \$599.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799.....	29	23	6	6	-
\$800 to \$999.....	26	14	12	12	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	23	23	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	10	10	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	888	979	733	733	-
Not mortgaged.....	13	13	-	-	-
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	13	13	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	225	225	-	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000.....	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	15	15	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	13	8	5	5	-
Less than 20 percent.....	13	8	5	5	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more.....	40.6	40.6	-	-	-
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	13	8	5	5	-
Less than 20 percent.....	13	8	5	5	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	10.0	10.0	12.5	12.5	-
Less than 20 percent.....	91	68	23	23	-
20 to 24 percent.....	75	56	19	19	-
25 to 29 percent.....	10	6	4	4	-
30 to 34 percent.....	6	6	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 or more.....	14.0	13.4	15.3	15.3	-
Less than 20 percent.....	497	259	230	230	159
GROSS RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	14	-	14	14	-
\$200 to \$299.....	19	-	19	19	-
\$300 to \$399.....	180	120	60	60	120
\$400 to \$499.....	104	97	67	67	16
\$500 to \$599.....	93	70	23	23	14
\$600 to \$749.....	18	9	4	4	9
\$750 to \$999.....	26	6	12	12	-
\$1,000 or more.....	12	-	12	12	-
No cash rent.....	36	17	19	19	-
Median (dollars).....	437	428	435	435	384
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000.....	104	40	64	64	40
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	6	-	6	6	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	67	27	40	40	27
Less than 20 percent.....	31	13	18	18	13
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
Less than 20 percent.....	171	91	80	80	40
20 to 24 percent.....	19	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	20	20	-	-	20
30 to 34 percent.....	20	-	20	20	-
35 percent or more.....	97	50	47	47	9
Not computed.....	15	10	5	5	-
Median.....	39.7	45.3	37.4	37.4	27.2
\$35,000 or more.....	150	93	57	57	65
Less than 20 percent.....	81	60	21	21	46
20 to 24 percent.....	30	26	4	4	19
25 to 29 percent.....	6	-	6	6	-
30 to 34 percent.....	9	-	9	9	-
35 percent or more.....	7	-	7	7	-
Not computed.....	17	7	10	10	-
Median.....	18.8	18.4	23.1	23.1	18.3
\$35,000 or more.....	72	35	29	29	14
Less than 20 percent.....	48	23	17	17	14
20 to 24 percent.....	18	6	12	12	-
25 to 29 percent.....	6	6	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	13.8	13.8	14.3	14.3	12.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County
Occupied housing units	371	176
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	—	—
1985 to 1988	18	18
1980 to 1984	44	22
1970 to 1979	140	92
1960 to 1969	52	19
1950 to 1959	45	14
1940 to 1949	28	—
1939 or earlier	44	11
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	22	9
1 bedroom	61	34
2 bedrooms	130	43
3 bedrooms	97	69
4 bedrooms	52	21
5 or more bedrooms	9	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	371	176
Source of water, public system or private company	306	132
Sewage disposal, public sewer	278	108
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	6	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	142	28
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	6
Electricity	146	95
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	43	30
All other fuels	34	17
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	48	13
1	173	84
2	101	56
3 or more	49	23
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	122	64
1989 to March 1990	30	30
1985 to 1988	32	8
1980 to 1984	14	9
1970 to 1979	31	14
1969 or earlier	15	3
Renter-occupied housing units	249	112
1989 to March 1990	151	58
1985 to 1988	94	54
1980 to 1984	—	—
1970 to 1979	4	—
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	27	15
Householder 65 years and over	40	13
Owner-occupied housing units	40	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	—
No vehicle available	23	13
Complete plumbing facilities	365	170
1.00 or less persons per room	322	135
1.01 or more persons per room	43	35
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	6
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	6	6
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 783	44 070
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 053	22 139
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	98	42
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	98	42

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	98	46
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	74	33
Less than \$300	—	—
\$300 to \$399	13	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 to \$599	4	—
\$600 to \$799	28	11
\$800 to \$999	7	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4	4
\$1,500 to \$1,999	18	18
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	745	1,542
Not mortgaged	24	13
Less than \$100	5	—
\$100 to \$199	3	3
\$200 to \$299	6	—
\$300 to \$399	10	10
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	283	367
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	20	3
Less than 20 percent	8	3
20 to 24 percent	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	6	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	21.7	17.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	17	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	17	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	33	11
Less than 20 percent	4	—
20 to 24 percent	22	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	22.8	22.5
\$50,000 or more	28	22
Less than 20 percent	6	—
20 to 24 percent	22	22
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	21.8	22.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	243	106
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	10	—
\$200 to \$299	23	14
\$300 to \$399	36	11
\$400 to \$499	55	22
\$500 to \$599	65	26
\$600 to \$749	39	19
\$750 to \$999	14	14
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	1	—
Median (dollars)	497	518
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	63	20
Less than 20 percent	4	—
20 to 24 percent	6	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	43	16
Not computed	10	4
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	85	40
Less than 20 percent	8	8
20 to 24 percent	9	—
25 to 29 percent	12	6
30 to 34 percent	10	10
35 percent or more	45	16
Not computed	1	—
Median	35.9	33.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	63	35
Less than 20 percent	18	11
20 to 24 percent	31	18
25 to 29 percent	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6
Not computed	—	—
Median	22.2	21.8
\$35,000 or more	32	11
Less than 20 percent	24	11
20 to 24 percent	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	16.9	10.0

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County
Occupied housing units -----	41 408	21 788
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 149	553
1985 to 1988 -----	4 559	3 015
1980 to 1984 -----	4 924	3 312
1970 to 1979 -----	10 563	6 698
1960 to 1969 -----	7 100	3 651
1950 to 1959 -----	4 643	1 662
1940 to 1949 -----	2 398	645
1939 or earlier -----	6 072	2 252
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	626	199
1 bedroom -----	3 540	1 462
2 bedrooms -----	11 139	5 659
3 bedrooms -----	17 225	9 039
4 bedrooms -----	6 881	4 158
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 997	1 271
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	40 947	21 515
Source of water, public system or private company -----	26 839	11 831
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	22 711	9 227
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	508	329
Owner-occupied housing units -----	303	165
Renter-occupied housing units -----	205	164
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	10 330	2 286
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 177	716
Electricity -----	17 505	11 068
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	7 636	4 991
All other fuels -----	4 703	2 714
No fuel used -----	57	13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	2 546	817
1 -----	12 993	6 347
2 -----	16 918	9 490
3 or more -----	8 951	5 134
Vehicle per household -----	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	25 760	14 273
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 892	1 648
1985 to 1988 -----	7 954	4 747
1980 to 1984 -----	3 873	2 331
1970 to 1979 -----	5 340	3 045
1969 or earlier -----	5 901	2 482
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 648	7 515
1989 to March 1990 -----	7 415	3 315
1985 to 1988 -----	5 475	2 937
1980 to 1984 -----	1 543	783
1970 to 1979 -----	762	318
1969 or earlier -----	453	162
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	1 081	389
Householder 65 years and over -----	7 682	3 743
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6 349	3 117
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	202	119
No telephone in unit -----	195	87
No vehicle available -----	1 324	465
Complete plumbing facilities -----	40 900	21 459
1.00 or less persons per room -----	40 320	21 222
1.01 or more persons per room -----	580	237
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	508	329
1.00 or less persons per room -----	462	302
1.01 or more persons per room -----	46	27
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	51 393	58 735
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	28 016	32 942
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	4 592	1 453
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 334	533
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 258	920

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

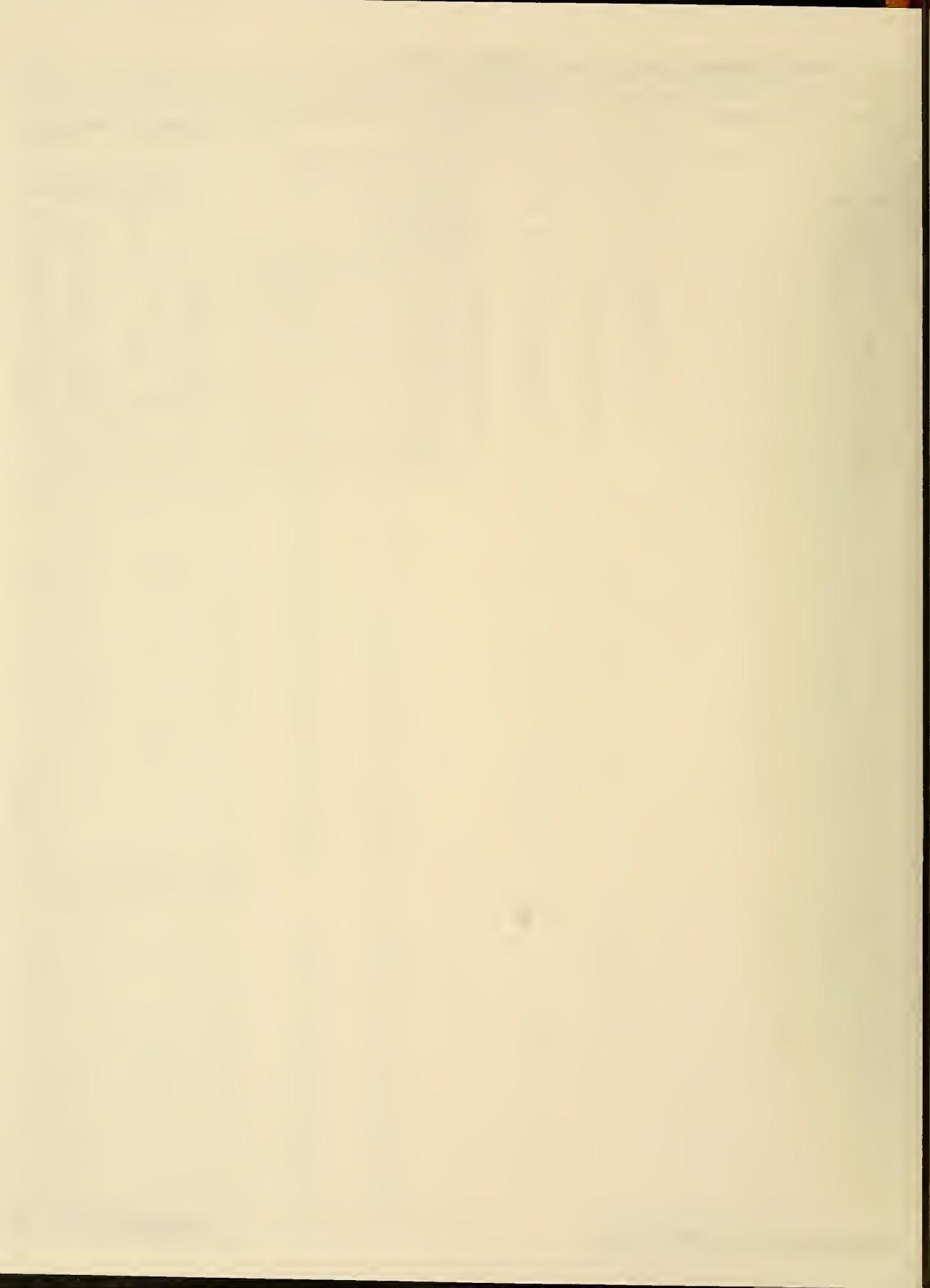
[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Charlottesville, VA MSA	Albemarle County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	19 415	10 617
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	13 203	7 800
Less than \$300	369	121
\$300 to \$399	819	354
\$400 to \$499	1 298	604
\$500 to \$599	1 349	654
\$600 to \$799	3 438	1 885
\$800 to \$999	2 393	1 442
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 456	1 816
\$1,500 to \$1,999	632	483
\$2,000 or more	449	389
Median (dollars)	758	837
Not mortgaged	6 212	2 817
Less than \$100	180	111
\$100 to \$199	2 609	1 176
\$200 to \$299	2 333	927
\$300 to \$399	672	338
\$400 to \$499	241	152
\$500 or more	177	113
Median (dollars)	211	212
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	3 170	1 284
Less than 20 percent	1 106	445
20 to 24 percent	307	143
25 to 29 percent	365	163
30 to 34 percent	179	54
35 percent or more	1 124	457
Not computed	89	22
Median	26.7	26.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 731	1 653
Less than 20 percent	1 889	816
20 to 24 percent	554	210
25 to 29 percent	530	246
30 to 34 percent	348	155
35 percent or more	410	226
Not computed	—	—
Median	19.7	20.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 701	2 542
Less than 20 percent	2 688	1 393
20 to 24 percent	939	455
25 to 29 percent	605	399
30 to 34 percent	285	172
35 percent or more	178	117
Not computed	6	6
Median	18.3	18.9
\$50,000 or more	7 813	5 138
Less than 20 percent	5 792	3 596
20 to 24 percent	1 200	868
25 to 29 percent	531	448
30 to 34 percent	123	96
35 percent or more	167	130
Not computed	—	—
Median	14.3	15.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	14 464	6 599
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	70	26
\$100 to \$199	401	148
\$200 to \$299	764	256
\$300 to \$399	2 091	675
\$400 to \$499	3 223	1 334
\$500 to \$599	3 266	1 883
\$600 to \$749	2 404	1 313
\$750 to \$999	1 092	487
\$1,000 or more	513	192
No cash rent	640	281
Median (dollars)	509	531
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	2 837	728
Less than 20 percent	42	—
20 to 24 percent	39	19
25 to 29 percent	64	21
30 to 34 percent	71	16
35 percent or more	2 286	572
Not computed	335	100
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 229	1 312
Less than 20 percent	139	67
20 to 24 percent	226	75
25 to 29 percent	390	135
30 to 34 percent	421	174
35 percent or more	1 864	776
Not computed	189	85
Median	38.7	38.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 582	2 330
Less than 20 percent	1 309	611
20 to 24 percent	1 336	662
25 to 29 percent	916	517
30 to 34 percent	419	228
35 percent or more	438	238
Not computed	164	74
Median	23.4	23.9
\$35,000 or more	3 816	2 229
Less than 20 percent	2 950	1 706
20 to 24 percent	531	357
25 to 29 percent	117	46
30 to 34 percent	91	36
35 percent or more	40	28
Not computed	87	56
Median	15.4	16.1

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Charlottesville, VA MSA					FLUVIANNA COUNTY				
ALBEMARLE COUNTY	131 107	14.4	51 932	14.6	Tract 201	5 011	16.4	2 114	15.9
Total	68 040	13.1	25 958	13.3	Tract 202	3 997	17.9	1 599	17.2
FLUVIANNA COUNTY					Tract 203	3 421	17.6	1 322	18.2
Total	12 429	17.2	5 035	16.9	Tract 204.98	-	-	-	-
GREENE COUNTY					GREENE COUNTY				
Total	10 297	17.0	4 154	16.9	Tract 301	5 951	17.9	2 495	17.4
CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY					Tract 302	4 346	15.8	1 659	16.0
Total	40 341	15.1	16 785	15.5	CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY, CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY				
Charlottesville city	40 341	15.1	16 785	15.5	Tract 1	719	16.8	484	16.3
ALBEMARLE COUNTY					Tract 2.01	2 866	13.7	1 156	15.0
Tract 101	4 078	15.5	1 551	15.3	Tract 2.98	4 381	14.2	1 416	14.6
Tract 102	6 003	12.2	2 227	12.0	Tract 3.01	2 067	15.6	990	15.8
Tract 103	3 326	15.0	1 389	15.0	Tract 3.02	2 242	16.1	1 021	16.0
Tract 104	4 958	13.7	1 958	13.9	Tract 4.97	2 955	15.5	1 143	15.1
Tract 105	1 708	15.6	647	15.3	Tract 4.98	3 723	15.6	1 677	15.4
Tract 106.98	5 003	12.0	2 162	12.2	Tract 5.01	3 147	15.9	1 229	15.5
Tract 107	5 538	10.9	2 584	11.2	Tract 5.02	4 584	15.1	1 847	16.2
Tract 108	4 845	11.4	2 318	11.1	Tract 6	3 323	14.0	1 566	14.5
Tract 109.98	8 171	11.0	1 560	14.8	Tract 7.98	4 468	15.0	1 808	16.0
Tract 110	5 386	12.3	2 048	11.8	Tract 8	3 630	15.7	1 521	16.0
Tract 111	3 303	14.4	1 284	14.2	Tract 9	2 123	14.3	888	14.8
Tract 112	4 997	14.7	2 026	14.8	Tract 10.98	72	20.8	24	20.8
Tract 113.98	6 801	12.4	2 631	11.7	Tract 11.97	-	-	-	-
Tract 114	3 815	18.9	1 554	18.3	Tract 11.98	4	-	2	-
Tract 115.98	108	10.2	19	10.5	Tract 12.96	-	-	-	-
Tract 116.97	-	-	-	-	Tract 12.97	-	-	-	-
Tract 116.98	-	-	-	-	Tract 12.98	37	10.8	13	7.7
Tract 117.98	-	-	-	-	Tract 116.97	-	-	-	-
Tract 118.98	-	-	-	-					



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"
Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

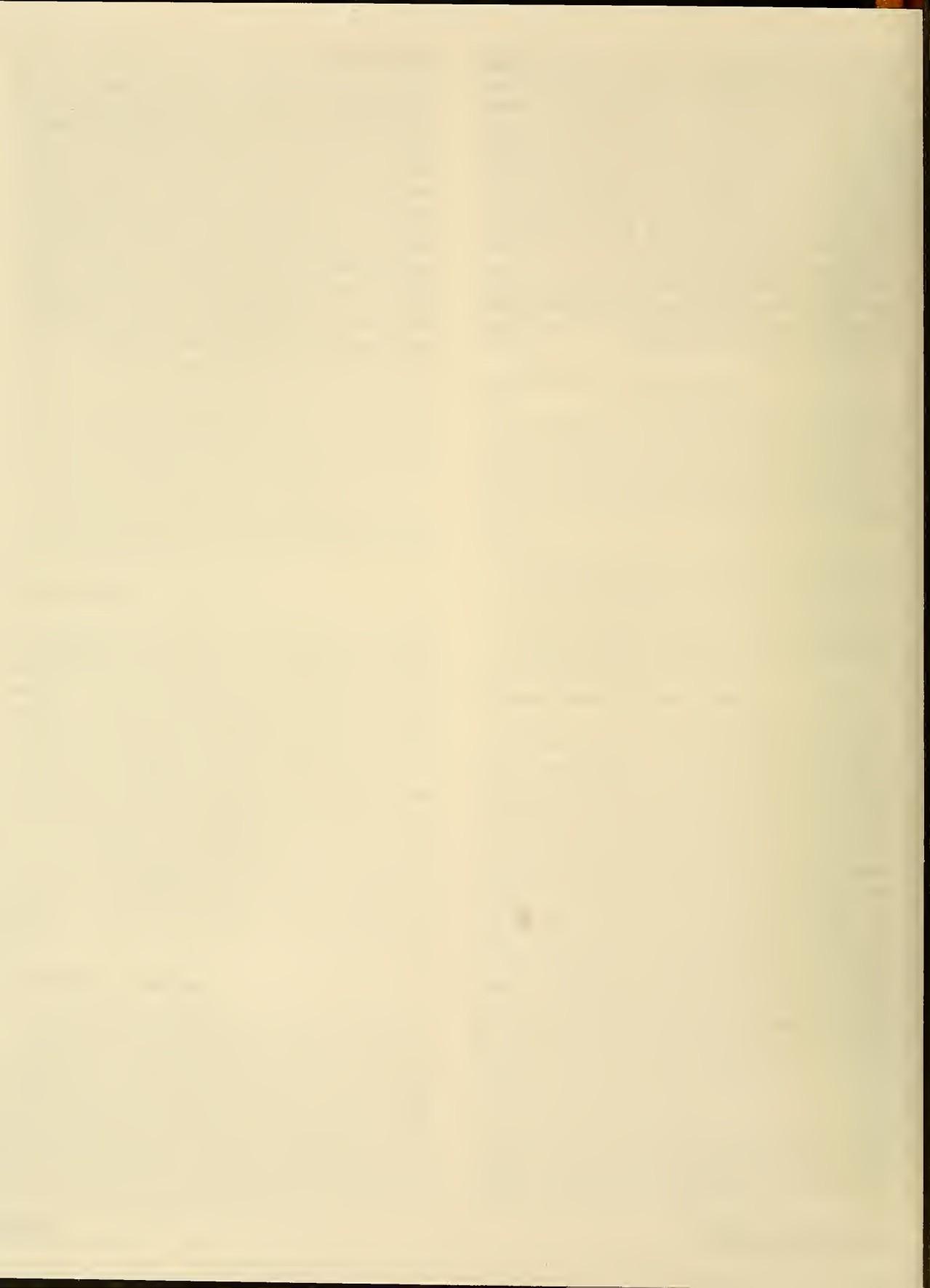
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may underestimate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week".)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by censustakers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items and total income were designated as unallocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported and one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French Italian Portuguese German Yiddish Other West Germanic Scandinavian Polish Russian South Slavic Other Slavic Greek Indic Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	French, Cajun, French Creole Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese Japanese Mon-Khmer Tagalog Korean Vietnamese Other languages (part)	Cambodian
All other languages	Arabic Hungarian Native North American languages Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).										
Under 65 years.....	\$6,310									
65 years and over	6,451	\$6,451								
5,947		5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wescort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate.* The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may underestimate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures".)

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures".)

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly over-reported; the number of vans and trucks slightly under-reported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C. Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948)(1 - 9,948/21,220)} \\ = 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)] \\ \text{or} \\ 9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\text{SE}(6.7) = \sqrt{(\text{SE}(62.6))^2 + (\text{SE}(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\text{SE}(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
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Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Group Quarters

17	Persons in Group Quarters
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STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

- 1 Householder
- 2 Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner	Renter
	White Householder	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Value	Rent
1	Less than \$20,000	Less than \$100
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999	\$100 to \$199
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999	\$200 to \$299
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999	\$300 to \$399
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999	\$400 to \$499
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$500 to \$599
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999	\$600 to \$749
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999	\$750 to \$999
9	\$300,000 or more	\$1,000 or more
10	Other ¹	No cash rent
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 120
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
		Vacant Housing Units
		1 Vacant for rent
		2 Vacant for sale
		3 Other vacant

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	700
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$\text{SE}(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$\text{SE}(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

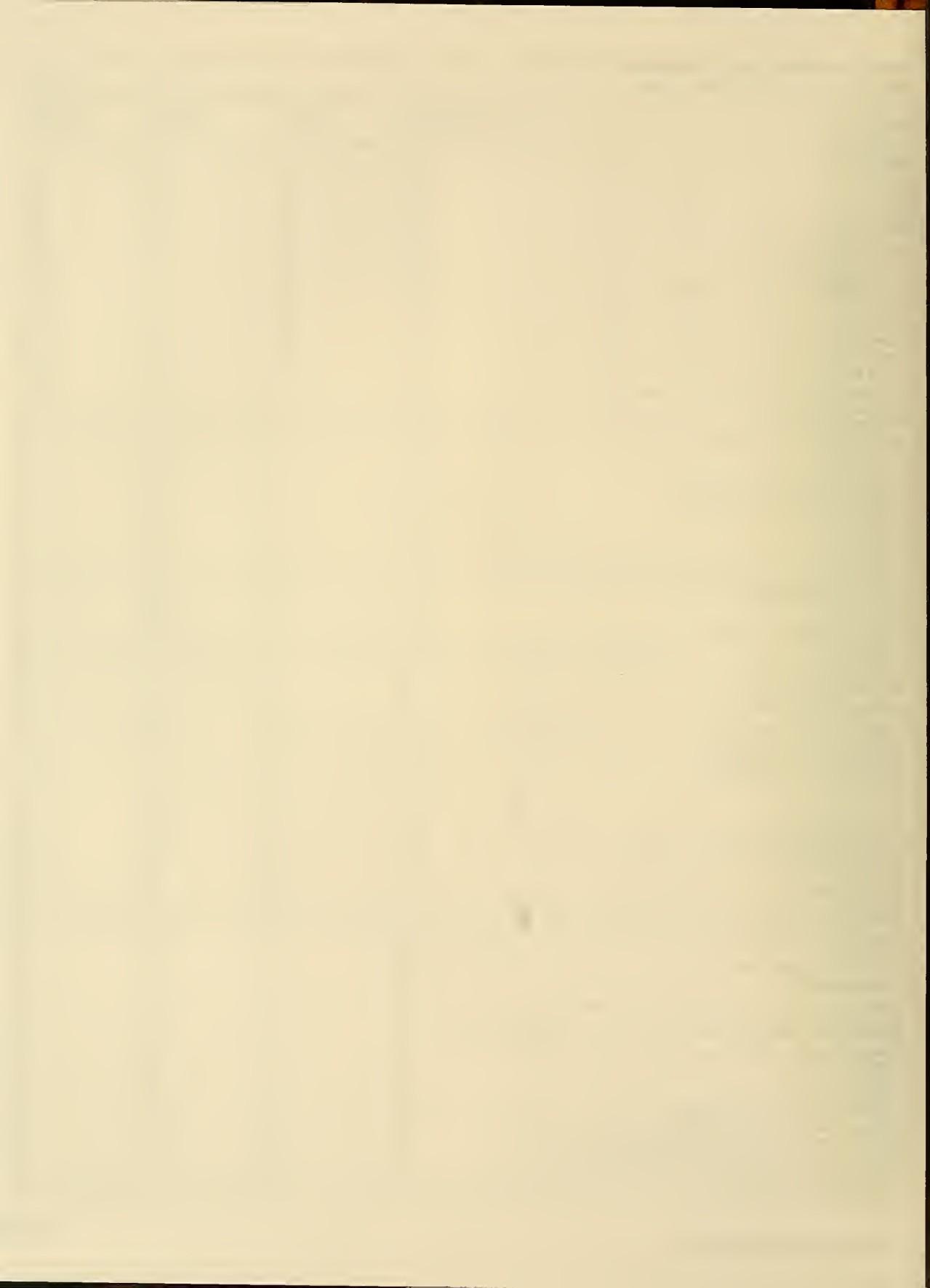
B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Virginia

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Children ever born	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.4
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Ancestry	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.0
Place of birth.....	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.2
Citizenship	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.8
Residence in 1985	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.9
Year of entry	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	1.1	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.8	2.8	2.1	0.8
Household type	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

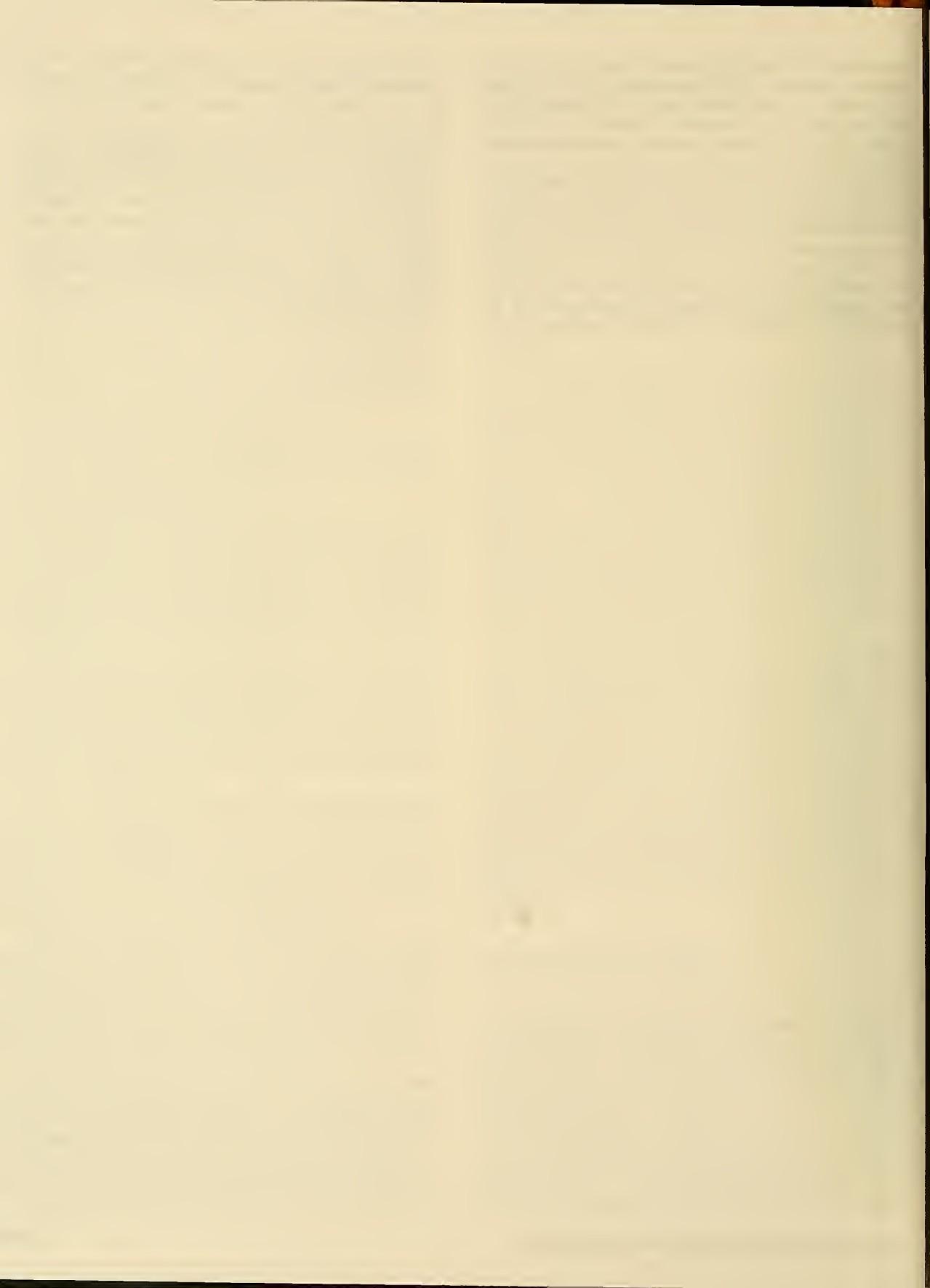
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the envelope we have provided.

On the inside	Page
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Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3 - 11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See Example below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
14 1	1 9 4 9	10 9	1 9 8 1
0 0 0 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 ● 0 0	1 ● 8 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 ●	9 ● 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	9 ● 1 0 1 ●
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
13 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	13 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
14 ● 4 0	4 ● 4 0	14 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
15 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	15 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
16 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	16 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
17 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	17 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
18 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	18 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
19 0 9 0	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 ●	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.
If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1. If Other relative of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.
If the Stepson / stepdaughter of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark Stepson / stepdaughter but do not mark Natural-born or adopted son / daughter. In other words, Stepson / stepdaughter takes precedence over Adopted son / daughter.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself / herself to be.
If you fill the Indian (Amer.) circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).
If you fill the Other API circle [under Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the Other API category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.
If you fill the Other race circle, be sure to print the name of the race.
If the person considers himself / herself to be White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.
The Black or Negro category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the Example on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.
7. A person is of Spanish / Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.
If you fill the Yes, other Spanish / Hispanic circle, print one group. A person who is not of Spanish / Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the No (not Spanish / Hispanic) circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.
All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as No.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as Yes. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as No.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. **Attached** means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a **one-family detached house**; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. **Mark Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. **Mark Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is not paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid: Multiply rent by: If rent is paid: Divide rent by:
By the day 30 4 times a year 3
By the week 4 2 times a year 6
Every other week 2 Once a year 12

b. Answer Yes if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark Yes, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark No if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark No.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word **mortgage** is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A **condominium fee** is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A **public school** is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of **professional school degrees** include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark Yes if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark No if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark No, **Iived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark Yes if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark Yes if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two Yes, active duty circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark No. Count World War II Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark Yes to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark Yes to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark Yes:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark No:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for Drove alone.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed".
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -	Do not enter -
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company
Retail grocery store	Grocery store
Petroleum refining	Oil company
Cattle ranch	Ranch

- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following -	Do not enter -
Production clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Auto engine mechanic	Mechanic
Registered nurse	Nurse

- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
- If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs before deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *Incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
- Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
- Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose primary source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers before Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
- Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90



OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana —
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: 1-800-CUENTAN
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

- 1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

- 1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 →

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial
Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.		
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member. []	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> or adopted <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/ stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) [] <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino [] <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API [] <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) []	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) [] <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u> <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino [] <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API [] <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) []
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age [] b. Year of birth [] 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0	a. Age [] b. Year of birth [] 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) []	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) []
FOR CENSUS USE →	C C	O O

PERSON 7																											
Last name																											
First name	Middle initial																										
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:																											
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister																										
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother																										
<input type="radio"/> or adopted	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild																										
<input type="radio"/> son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative																										
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/ stepdaughter																											
II NOT RELATED to Person 1:																											
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner																										
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative																										
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female																										
<input type="radio"/> White																											
<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro																											
<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)																											
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo																											
<input type="radio"/> Aleut																											
Asian or Pacific Islander (API)																											
<input type="radio"/> Chinese	<input type="radio"/> Japanese																										
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<input type="radio"/> Hawaiian	<input type="radio"/> Samoan																										
<input type="radio"/> Korean	<input type="radio"/> Guamanian																										
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese	<input type="radio"/> Other API																										
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)																											
a. Age	b. Year of birth																										
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9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0																										
<input type="radio"/> Now married																											
<input type="radio"/> Separated																											
<input type="radio"/> Widowed																											
<input type="radio"/> Never married																											
<input type="radio"/> Divorced																											
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<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano																											
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<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)																											
<input type="radio"/>																											
<input type="radio"/>																											

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- Yes, please print the name(s) _____ No
and reason(s).

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- Yes, please print the name(s) _____ No
and reason(s).

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- A mobile home or trailer
 A one-family house detached from any other house
 A one-family house attached to one or more houses
 A building with 2 apartments
 A building with 3 or 4 apartments
 A building with 5 to 9 apartments
 A building with 10 to 19 apartments
 A building with 20 to 49 apartments
 A building with 50 or more apartments
 Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- 1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms
 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms
 3 rooms 6 rooms 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
 Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
 Rented for cash rent?
 Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- Yes No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- Yes No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- Less than \$10,000 \$70,000 to \$74,999
 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$75,000 to \$79,999
 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$80,000 to \$89,999
 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$90,000 to \$99,999
 \$25,000 to \$29,999 \$100,000 to \$124,999
 \$30,000 to \$34,999 \$125,000 to \$149,999
 \$35,000 to \$39,999 \$150,000 to \$174,999
 \$40,000 to \$44,999 \$175,000 to \$199,999
 \$45,000 to \$49,999 \$200,000 to \$249,999
 \$50,000 to \$54,999 \$250,000 to \$299,999
 \$55,000 to \$59,999 \$300,000 to \$399,999
 \$60,000 to \$64,999 \$400,000 to \$499,999
 \$65,000 to \$69,999 \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- Less than \$80 \$375 to \$399
 \$80 to \$99 \$400 to \$424
 \$100 to \$124 \$425 to \$449
 \$125 to \$149 \$450 to \$474
 \$150 to \$174 \$475 to \$499
 \$175 to \$199 \$500 to \$524
 \$200 to \$224 \$525 to \$549
 \$225 to \$249 \$550 to \$599
 \$250 to \$274 \$600 to \$649
 \$275 to \$299 \$650 to \$699
 \$300 to \$324 \$700 to \$749
 \$325 to \$349 \$750 to \$999
 \$350 to \$374 \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- Yes No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	C. Months vacant	D. G. DO	E. ID
	Occupied Vacant	Less than 1 6 up to 12 1 up to 2 12 up to 24 2 up to 6 24 or more		
	First form Regular Conf'n Usual home elsewhere			
C 0				
I 1				
2 2				
3 3				
4 4				
5 5				
6 6				
7 7				
8 8				
9 9				
C1. Vacancy status		E. Complete after		
<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/ <input type="radio"/> For sale only rec/occ		<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN		
<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers		<input type="radio"/> 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		
<input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM		
C2. Is this unit boarded up?		F. Cov.		
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		
		<input type="radio"/> 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9		

<p><u>H8.</u> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier 	<p><u>H14.</u> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	<p><u>H20.</u> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p><input type="text" value="\$.00"/> Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used
<p><u>H9.</u> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<p><u>H15.</u> Do you get water from —</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? 	<p><u>H16.</u> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means
<p><u>H10.</u> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No 	<p><u>H17.</u> About when was this building first built?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know 	<p><u>H18.</u> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <p>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</p>
<p><u>H12.</u> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<p><u>H19a.</u> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No 	<p><u>b.</u> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more
<p><u>H13.</u> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more 		<p><u>c.</u> Water</p> <p><input type="text" value="\$.00"/> Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge <p><u>d.</u> Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p><input type="text" value="\$.00"/> Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

 None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

 None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt Go to H23b
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- Yes
- No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

- No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

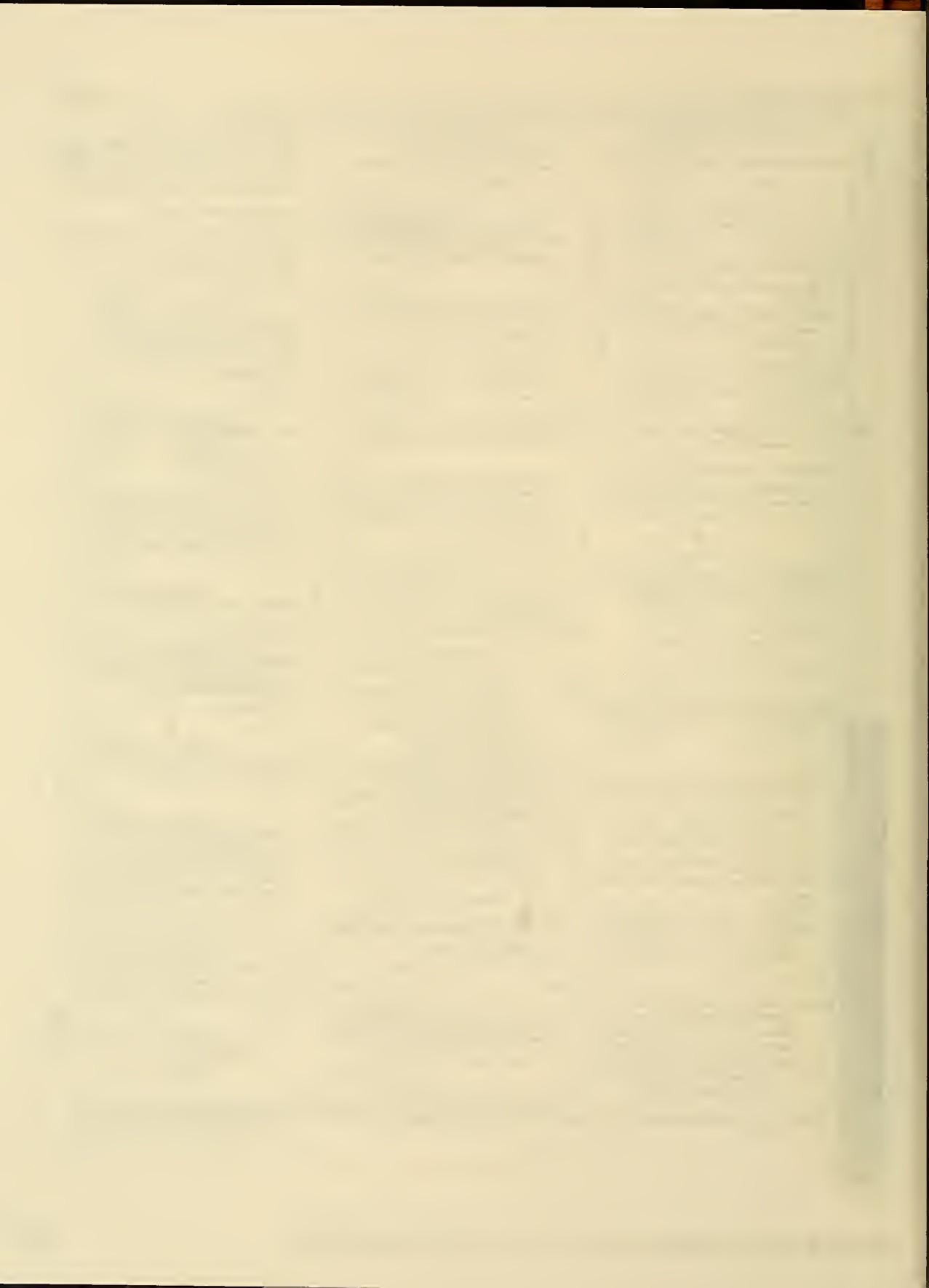
Please turn to page 6. →

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

PERSON 1				
<p>Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____</p> <p>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</p> <p>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p>			<p>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States</p>	
<p>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States</p>			<p>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</p> <p>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p> <p>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</p> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</p> <p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits</p>	
<p>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p>			<p>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16</p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p>	
<p>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No school completed</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 11th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA</p> <p><input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)</p>			<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person</p> <p>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18</p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later</p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</p> <p>Years</p>	
<p>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)</p> <p>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</p>			<p>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>If this person is a female —</p> <p>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</p> <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25</p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</p> <p>a. Address (Number and street)</p> <p>If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, or post office</p> <p>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits</p> <p>d. County</p> <p>e. State</p> <p>f. ZIP Code</p>	

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input checked="" type="radio"/> Other method 	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 —</p> <p>Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p>
<p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people 	<p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? — Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p>	<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="text"/> C. a.m. <input type="text"/> P. m.</p>	<p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) 	<p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="text"/> Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing? — (For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p>	<p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No 	<p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties? — (For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm 	<p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job 	<p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>	
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 <p>{ Go to <input type="text"/> 28 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Never worked } to 32</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 	<p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's child job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>	<p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p><input type="text"/> Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p><input type="text"/> Hours</p>	<p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ <input type="text"/> .00 <input type="radio"/> No Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h, subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None OR \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Annual amount — Dollars</p>

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivi- sions of 1,000 or more inhabi- tants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabi- tants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2,3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2,3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2,3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas	Description
<p>A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's</p> <p>STF 4 (Sample)</p> <p>B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas</p> <p>C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's</p>	<p>Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.</p>

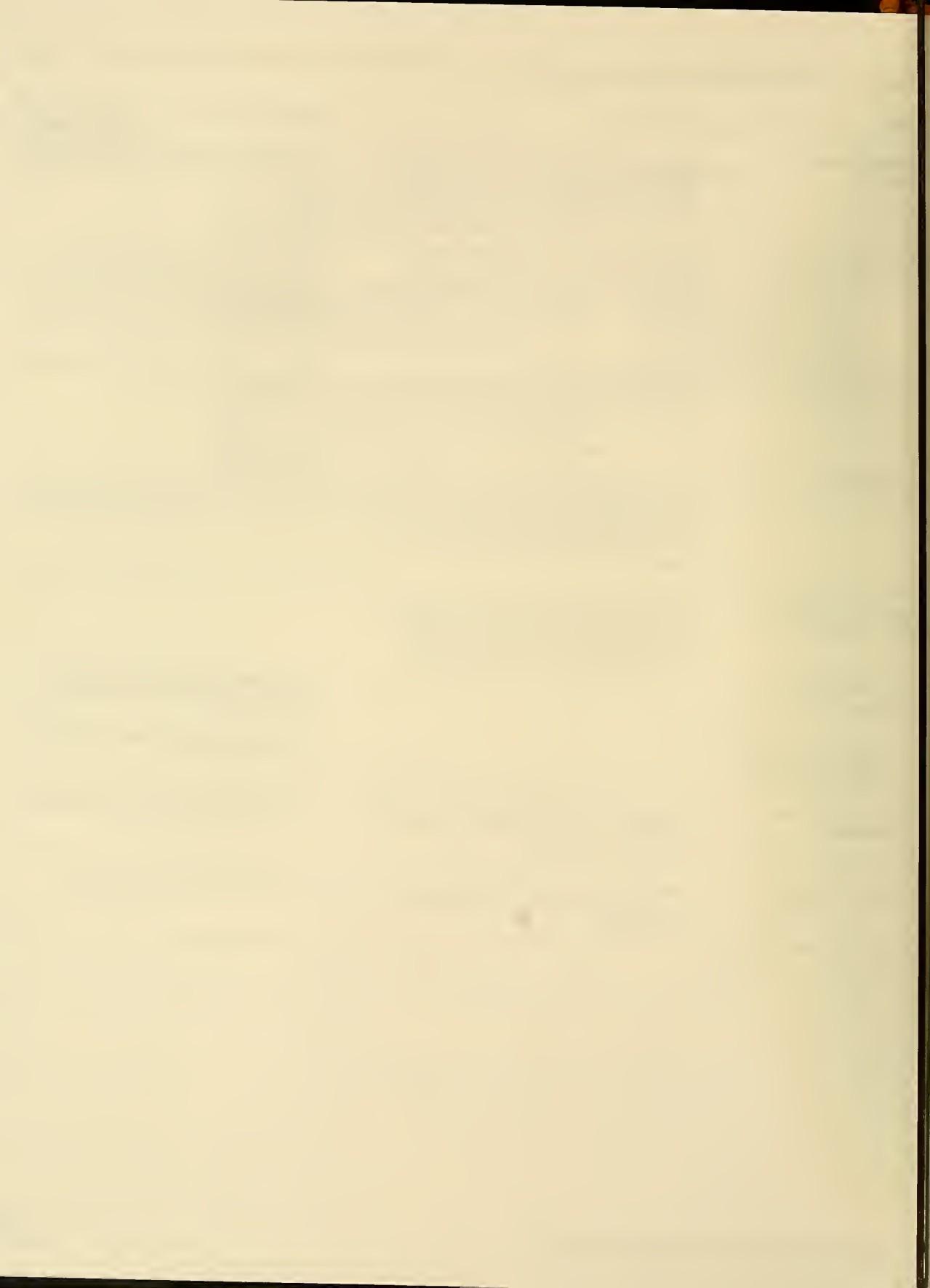
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

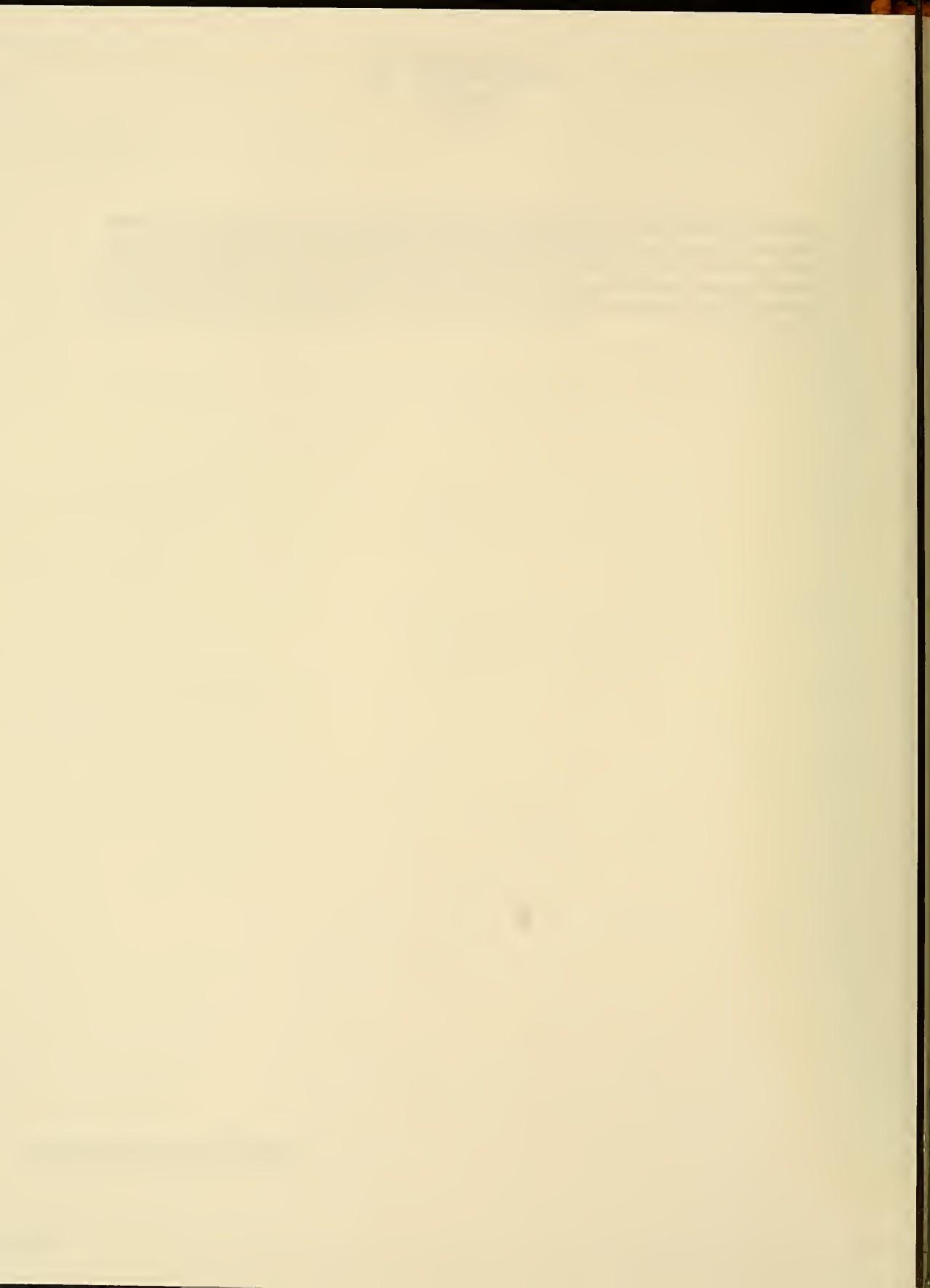
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

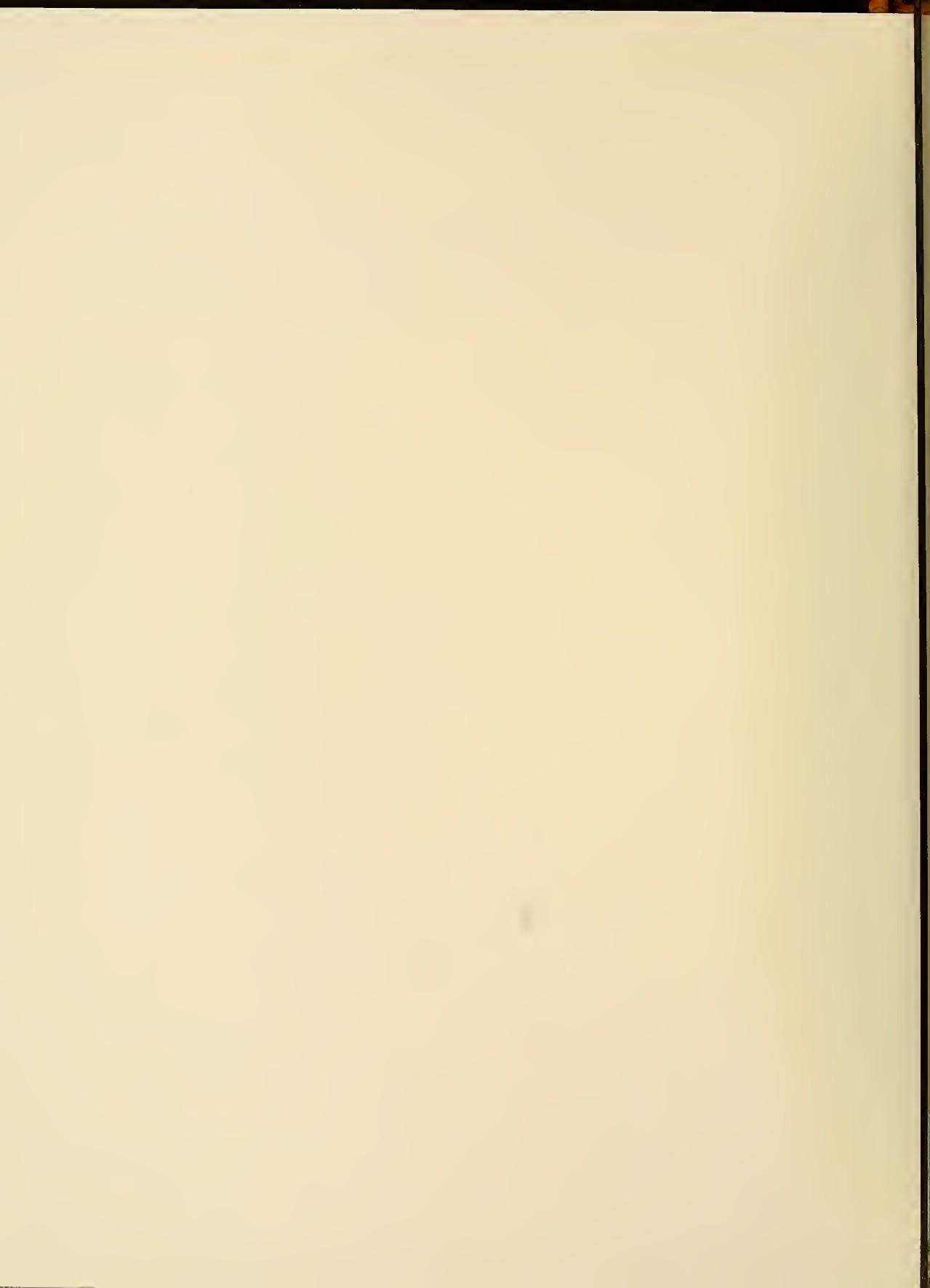


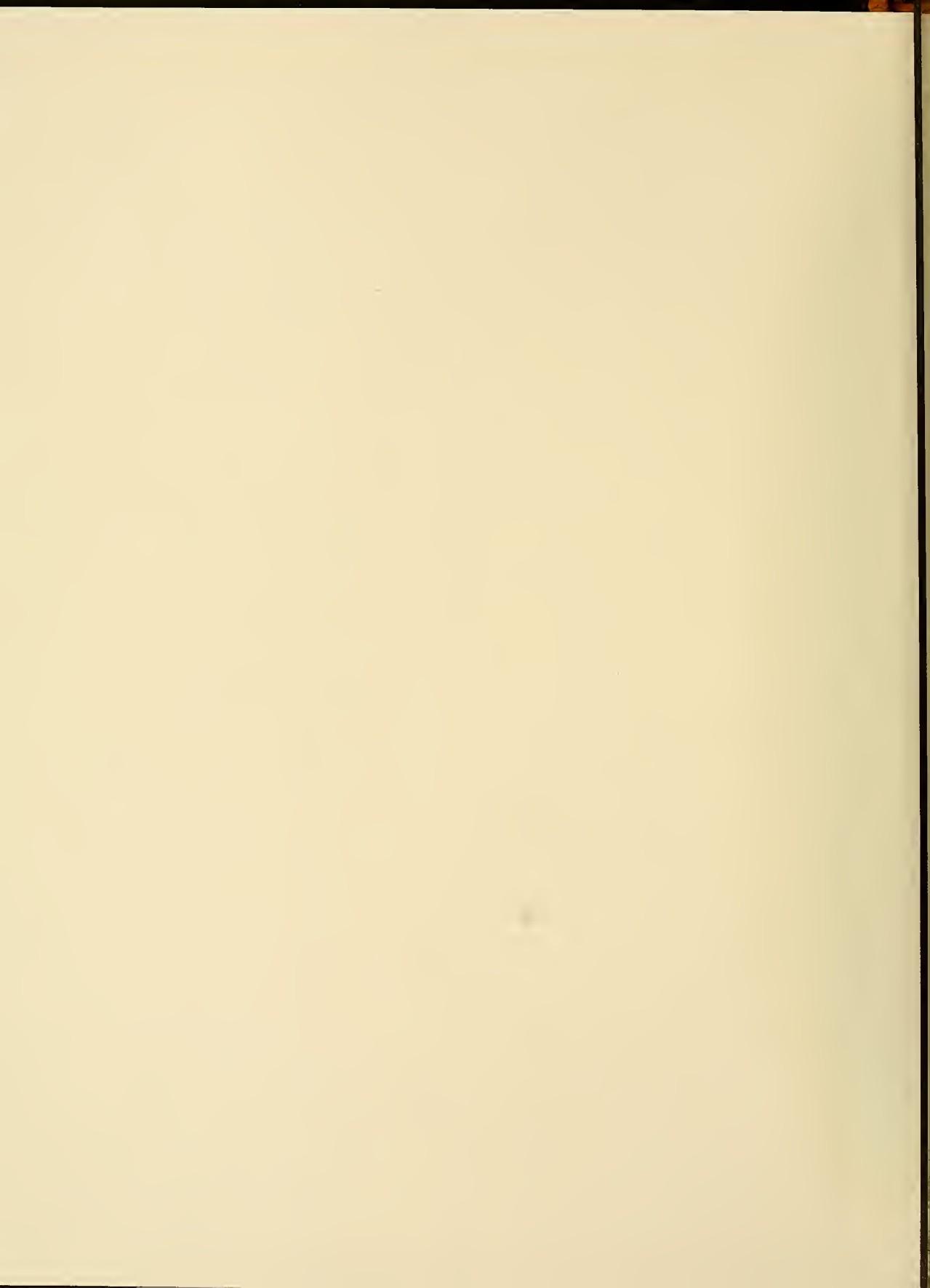
APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



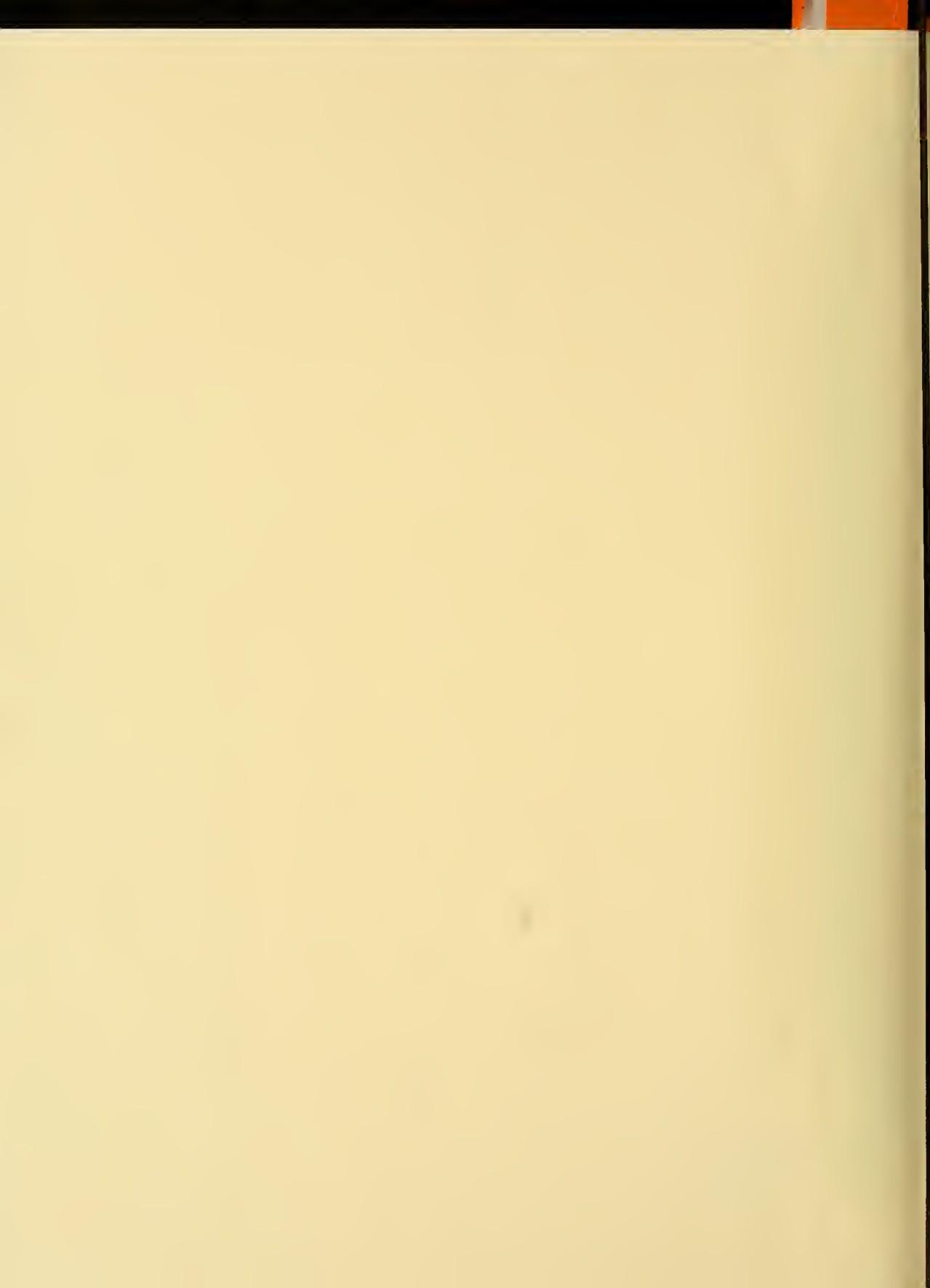




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